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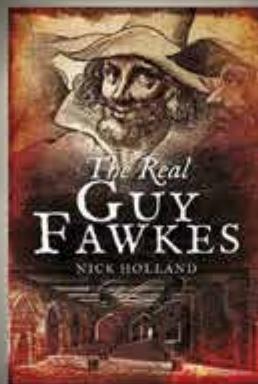


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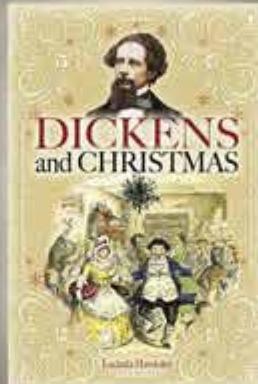
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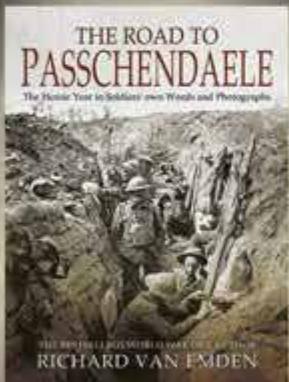
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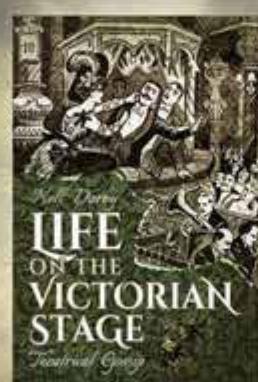
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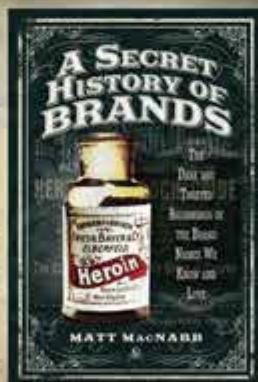
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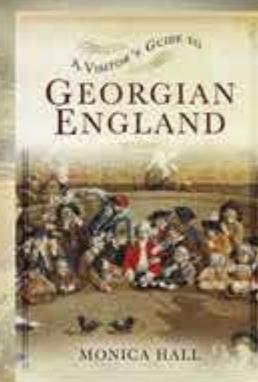
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Friend or foe?



From the windows of the *History Revealed* offices, high on the 14th floor of an office block in Bristol city centre, a long hill dominates the horizon. It's hard to imagine today, but 374 years ago, **men loyal to the King were making their way up that very hill to attack parliament's forces**. Today, the thought of thousands of British men, ready to fight each other to the bloody death, seems terrifying. But that's exactly what happened in towns and countryside all over the British Isles, in **an epic series of wars** that left families and friends torn apart. In our cover feature this issue (p24), Julian Humphrys discovers how the commanders of the opposing sides that day were **former comrades-in-arms, now facing each other on the battlefield**.

Elsewhere, we're really spoiling you this issue, with features about raiders of the **pharaohs' tombs** (p36), a heroic **WWII spy** (p53), the men **the Mafia turned to** for their dirty work (p70), the **early days of photography** (p61) and a whole host more besides.

Lastly, do keep your **letters and emails** coming, and don't forget to visit our Facebook, Twitter and Instagram pages for **more history every day**!

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our special 50th issue, on sale 7 December – see p95

THIS MONTH WE'VE LEARNED...

400

Cost in French francs of the first mass-produced camera – the average annual income. See page 61.

12

Number of people circus-strongman-turned-Egyptologist Giovanni Belzoni is supposed to have carried on an iron harness while pacing around the stage waving flags. See page 36.

1

Number of eggs laid by a Swiss rooster in 1474 – for which the bird was burned at the stake. See page 78.

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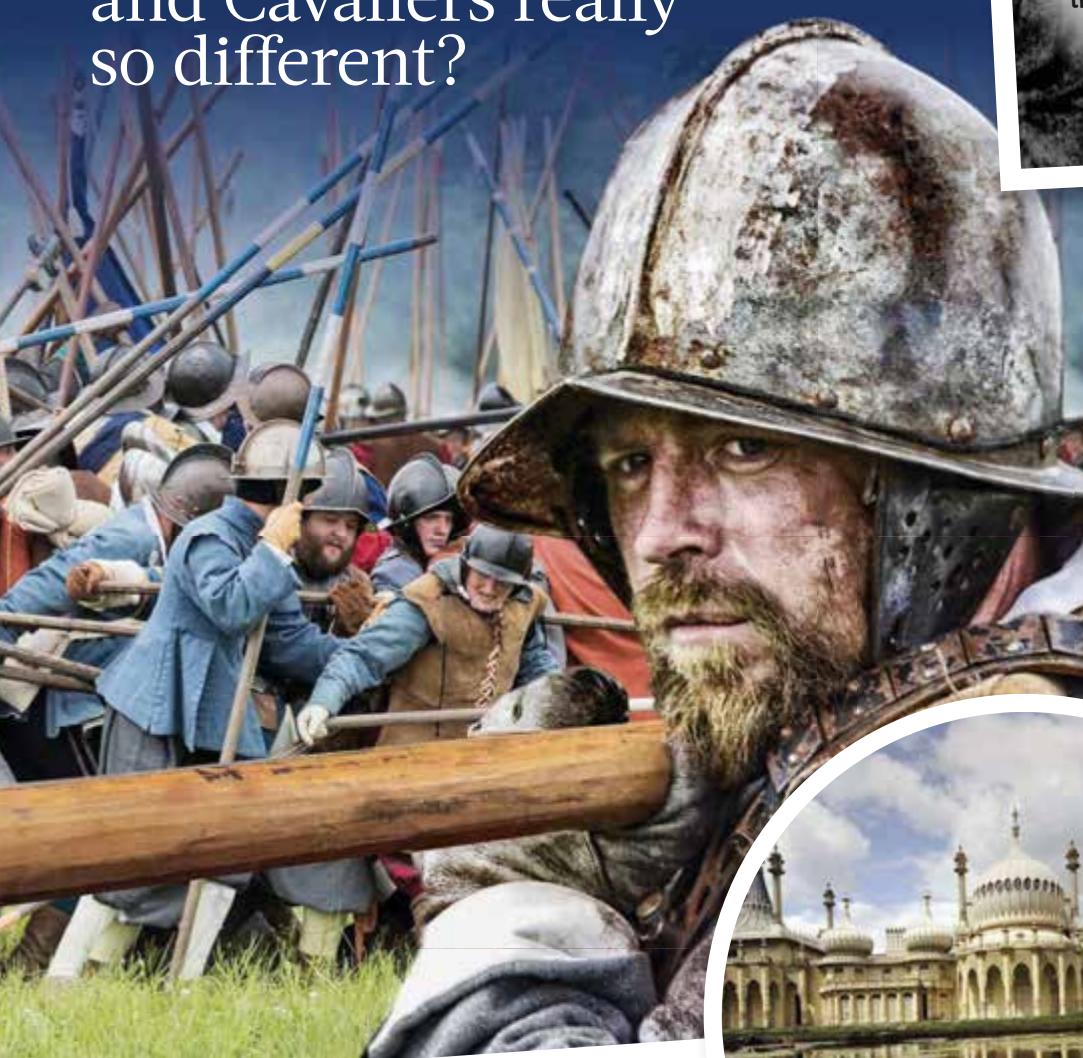
THE PERFECT GIFT

Uncover the stories behind some of Britain's most influential monarchs in this special edition of *History Revealed*. See p76 for more details.

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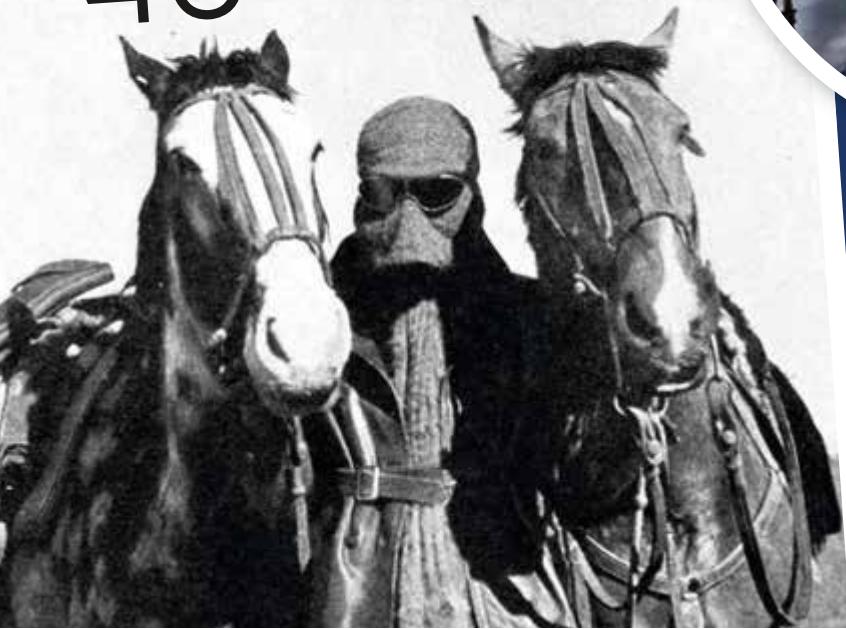
24 CIVIL WAR

Were the Roundheads and Cavaliers really so different?



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The queen who led the Spanish Inquisition



DECEMBER 2017

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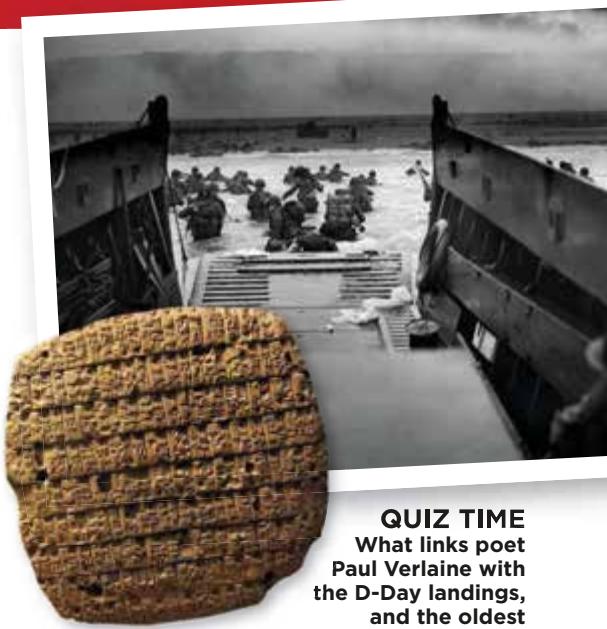
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61
The dawn of
photography



TIME CAPSULE

THIS MONTH IN HISTORY

SNAPSHOT

1941 PLANE SPOTTING

With the greatest respect to the men in uniform, the image this aircraft identification training brings to mind is that of a toddler and their hanging mobile. Not to undermine the vital work, though. Countless models of both Allied and enemy aircraft were manufactured so the troops could recognise the outlines instantly. The Battle of Britain and Blitz may have been over, but the threat of air raids always loomed, as did the danger of shooting down Allied planes.







SNAPSHOT

1909 FUR FASHION

Dressed to survive the unforgiving conditions of Antarctica, these men certainly made an impression as they advertised that evening's special talk. Sir Ernest Shackleton had recently returned to Britain after coming within 97 miles – a new 'Farthest South' record – of the South Pole during his expedition aboard the *Nimrod*. The explorer became a national hero, receiving a knighthood and embarking on a tiring lecture tour, where he regaled audiences with his tales of survival.



SHACKLE
TO -

TONIGHT AT 8 O

GRAND P
& BIOSC

HARRY
MAY

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DOD
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**ASWAMI
DIAN KUBELIK.**

SCOTT POSTER WRITER CROWDA





TIME CAPSULE
DECEMBER



SNAPSHOT

1959 ABS OF STEEL

Teenagers from one of New York's gangs came up with a novel way to protect themselves during a rumble with their rivals: metal plates hidden under their clothes. Gangs became an increasingly serious problem during the 1950s, with the city divided by groups of young men fighting over turf using whatever weapons (and shields) they could find. Think *West Side Story* without the singing and dancing.





TIME CAPSULE DECEMBER

"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **December**



TWO HEADS ARE BETTER 1927 STAN AND OLLIE TOGETHER

The great double act of Laurel and Hardy **all began with a 20-minute film**. The plot of *Putting Pants on Philip* is simple: Hardy's Piedmont Mumblethunder is so embarrassed when his Scottish nephew Philip (Laurel) **shows up in a kilt** – and loses his underwear, causing women to faint – that he is whisked to a tailor. It ends with Hardy looking typically exasperated.



NOT BREAKING WITH TRADITION

The Roman festival of Saturnalia, **held in honour of the god Saturn**, took place every year between 17-23 December. When Rome came under Christian rule, many of Saturnalia's customs were recast into Christmas.



BEFORE CHRISTMAS 497 BC SATURNALIA RINGS OUT

Every December, the Roman world turned upside-down during the festival of Saturnalia. Starting with a **sacrifice at the Temple of Saturn** – marking its dedication anniversary in 497 BC – there would be feasts, drinking, giving of gifts, wearing of brightly coloured robes and **decorating trees**. It's beginning to look a lot like Christmas...

CIVIL RIGHTS HERO 1955 ROSA PARKS TAKES A STAND BY SITTING

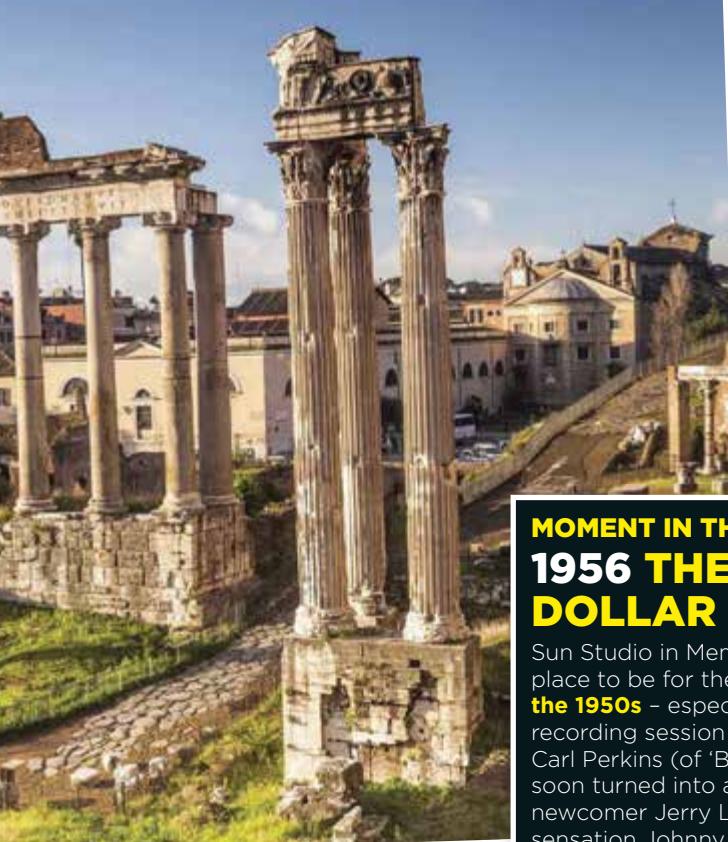
African-American activist Rosa Parks has been called the 'mother of the freedom movement' for her act of defiance on 1 December 1955. By **refusing to give up her seat** on the bus to a white man, in violation of Alabama's segregation laws, she inspired the successful year-long Montgomery bus boycott organised by Martin Luther King.



THE FIRST ACTRESS GOES TO... 1660 WOMEN TAKE CENTRE STAGE

Those watching *Othello* at the Vere Street Theatre on 8 December 1660 **witnessed something new in England** – a woman performing. Perhaps people were so happy to have had the ban on theatre lifted by the recently restored Charles II, that they could cope with the shock of a woman on stage. **Margaret Hughes** is often credited as the actress playing Desdemona that night.



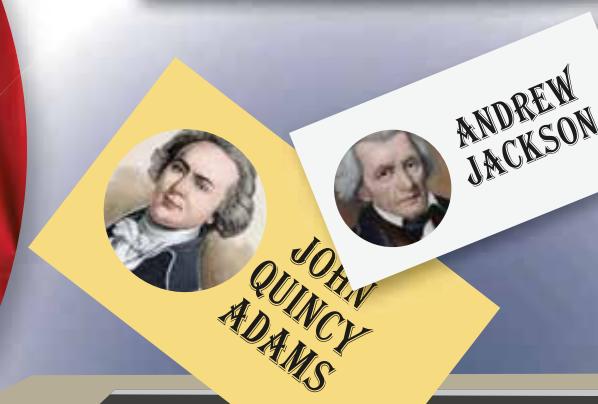


MOMENT IN THE SUN 1956 THE MILLION DOLLAR QUARTET

Sun Studio in Memphis, Tennessee, was the place to be for the **rock-and-roll stars of the 1950s** – especially on one special day. A recording session on 4 December 1956 for Carl Perkins (of 'Blue Suede Shoes' fame) soon turned into a **spontaneous jam** with newcomer Jerry Lee Lewis, country music sensation Johnny Cash and Elvis Presley. They were dubbed the Million Dollar Quartet.

BABY CROWNING 1421 BORN TO BE KING(S)

Not a year after his birth on 6 December 1421, Henry had become King of England – making him the **youngest to ascend the throne** – and King of France. As if that was not enough responsibility for baby Henry VI, he also inherited the Hundred Years' War.



PRESIDENTIAL REJECTION 1824 NOBODY'S A WINNER

As the most recent result demonstrated, electing a president of the United States can be more than a little contentious. In the 1824 race, Andrew Jackson received the most popular and electoral votes, but could not be declared the winner as he **failed to achieve a majority**. This meant the House of Representatives decided who should be president – they chose the second-place candidate John Quincy Adams. **Jackson got his revenge** four years later, beating Adams comfortably.

VOTE

“...OH BOY”

December events that changed the world

17 DECEMBER AD 546 WHEN IN ROME

Having endured a siege for almost a year, the starving people of Rome open the gates to the Ostrogoths, who plunder the city.

28 DECEMBER 1065 WOW AT WESTMINSTER

Edward the Confessor's new, grand church in London, Westminster Abbey, is consecrated – but Henry III pulls it down in 1245.

31 DECEMBER 1600 NEW COMPANY IN TOWN

The East India Company, which will become a major power in establishing the British Empire in India with its own private army, is founded.

19 DECEMBER 1783 PITT IS A HIT

Aged just 24, William Pitt becomes the youngest prime minister in Britain's history. He serves until 1801, but is re-elected in 1804.

4 DECEMBER 1872 GHOST SHIP

The merchant ship *Mary Celeste* is found drifting and deserted in the Atlantic Ocean. The fate of the crew remains a mystery.

14 DECEMBER 1911 POLE POSITION

The brilliant Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen reaches the South Pole a month before Captain Scott's doomed expedition.

7 DECEMBER 1941 “WILL LIVE IN INFAMY”

A surprise attack by the Japanese on the naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, kills more than 2,400 people and leads to the United States entering World War II.

AND FINALLY...

In AD 835, Chinese Emperor Wenzong plotted to rid himself of the rivals in his palace, the eunuchs. What they had lost in their trousers, though, they gained in cunning. They launched their own attack, the **Sweet Dew Incident**, and became more powerful than ever.



Daily Mirror

Monday, December 4, 1967
Telephone: (STD code 01) 353 0246

GETS SPARE HEART

ALL SET FOR RAIL CHAOS

Continued from
Page One

Downing-street. But there was no sign of Government intervention in the dispute.

British Railways have said they will suspend any driver who refuses to take out a train with a guard in the rear cab.

Wave

And the National Union of Railmen, which has 10,000 drivers among its members, has said that—if asked by the employers—they will drive any train hauled by an ASLEF man.

This could easily lead to a wave of unofficial strikes and a national shutdown on the railroads.

The ASLEF executive has sent orders to all its branches telling members NOT to take unofficial strikes.

But in the ASLEF membership feelings run dangerously high. Almost anything could happen.

In any case, traffic chaos is certain to hit London and other big cities as people swarm on to the roads with their cars.

Force

Police will be out in force to deal with traffic jams. Thousands of extra parking-space will be provided.

Special one-way routes will be arranged to keep traffic moving.

Those drivers who may offer people lifts are advised by the Transport Ministry to show a notice saying FREE LIFTS—AT YOUR OWN RISK.

Later last night, ASLEF said: "The Minister's statement will receive full consideration by our executive committee.

Simple

"All we ask is that the brakes can be kept on without prejudice whilst negotiations go on. The solution to this dispute is as simple as that."

We regret that we deeply trust the Minister and everybody else the consequences of this dispute. Our regret is not levanted by the knowledge that it could be resolved so easily."

From DONALD WISE, Cape Town, Sunday
A MAN woke up and spoke to his nurses tonight only twelve hours after surgeons gave him a new heart from the body of a girl who had just died. Louis Washkansky, a 56-year-old grocer, had been given the heart of 23-year-old Denise Darvall in an operation to transplant a human heart—the first operation of its kind.

Tonight Louis—who was told just a few weeks ago that he would spend the rest of his life as an invalid—whispered a few words to anxious hospital staff and started out on the long road to what could be a dramatic recovery.

The history-making operation began after Denise and her mother, Mrs. Myrtle Darvall, were knocked down by a car in Cape Town last night.

Mrs. Darvall was killed immediately. But Denise was still alive when she arrived at the city's Groote Schuur hospital—where Louis has been a patient for a month.

Surgeons found that her life could not be saved. And her father, Mr. Edward Darvall, was asked to make an agonising decision.

We must be frank'

"I was sitting in the hospital alone," Mr. Darvall said tonight, "when two doctors said they wanted to speak to me."

They said: "We must be frank with you. We have done our best, but there is nothing more that can be done to help your daughter. There is no hope for her."

Then they said: "You can do as and humanity a great favour if you will allow us to transplant your daughter's heart."

"I said that if there was no hope for her, they should try to save the life of the rest."

With trembling fingers, Mr. Darvall signed the papers giving permission for the life-saving operation.

A radio message went out to all the staff involved in the hospital's heart-transplant research project, which is headed by Professor Christian Barnard.

As the team gathered at the hospital, Denise and Louis were wheeled into the operating room.

Thirty minutes after Denise died, her heart was removed. Then Professor Barnard and his assistants started grafting it into Louis's body. When it had been linked up with his blood vessels, the heart was given an electric shock for a fraction of a second.

Professor Jannie Louw, one of the senior doctors, said: "The heart started beating immediately. It was like turning the ignition switch of a car."

It's going to work'

The theatre team waited anxiously as Louis's heart and breathing were controlled through machines.

Suddenly Professor Barnard said: "It's going to work."

The operation ended at six a.m. Barnard peeled off his gloves and said: "I need a cup of tea."

An observer said: "The professor walked to the window and looked out at Table Mountain. He had tears in his eyes."

Louis, a Lithuanian immigrant grocer who has suffered from a serious heart disease for seven years, had agreed three weeks ago to have the operation if a suitable donor could be found. He knew it was the only way his life could be saved.

Professor Barnard, who is head of the thoracic



THE GIRL WHO DIED

Denise Darvall . . . her death in a road accident has helped to keep Louis Washkansky alive after doctors told her father: "You can do humanity a great favour." He agreed to the historic operation.

A dead girl helps to save Louis

DYING MAN



Louis Washkansky
"doing fine."

A hospital team make history

surgery department at Cape Town University said that Louis deserved the credit for the achievement.

"If it had not been for this man's courage and will to live, the operation would never have succeeded," he said.

Professor Louw said

after visiting Louis:

"The

chances of this thing

working are pretty good.

The spare-part heart.—See Spotlight, Page 11.

The critical period is the next ten to fifteen days. After that the chances of survival increase considerably.

Mr. Washkansky and Denise were both white. But one of Denise's kidneys was rushed to another hospital, where it was given to a coloured boy, 10-year-old Jonathan Van Wyk. This operation was also a success.

Louis's wife, Ann, has been phoning the hospital every hour to see Professor Barnard how the new heart is working.

"Going fine," says Professor Barnard.

"Every time I hear that I want to cry," said Ann.

The spare-part heart.—See Spotlight, Page 11.

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KIND DONOR

It took just four minutes for Denise Darvall's father, Edward, to make the decision to donate her heart.

He said: "I remembered a bathrobe she bought me with her first week's salary... and I thought she was always like that—giving away things to other people. So I decided

that she would have said yes to Dr Bosman if he had asked her, instead of me."

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

The first successful human-to-human heart transplant takes place on **3 December 1967**

“IF YOU CAN’T SAVE MY DAUGHTER, YOU MUST TRY AND SAVE THIS MAN” DENISE DARVALL’S FATHER

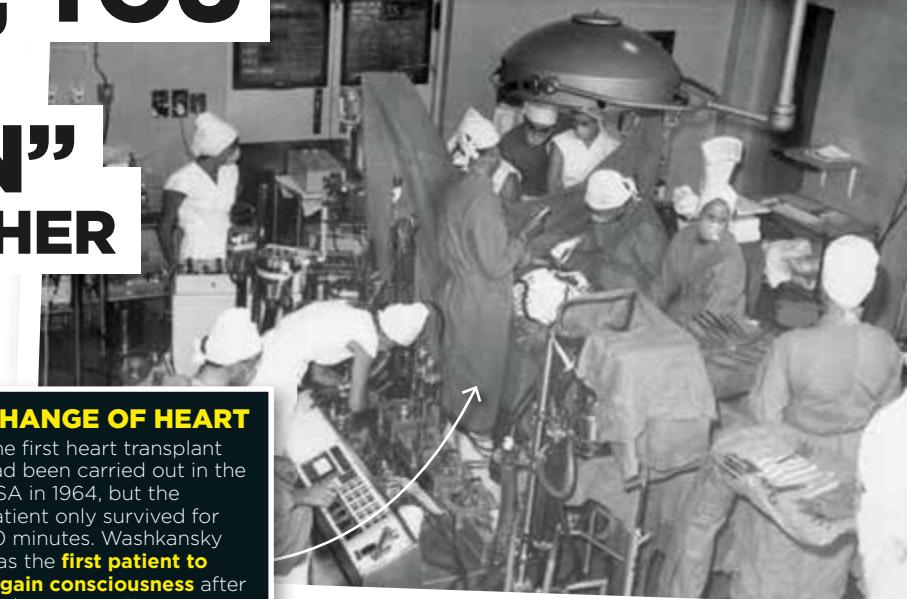
Thirty men and women, led by Dr Christiaan Barnard, filed into an operating theatre in Groote Schuur Hospital, Cape Town, South Africa, just after the clock struck midnight. Their task was a complex and life-changing one: to give 53-year-old greengrocer Louis Washkansky a new heart.

The patient had suffered three cardiac arrests, and unless a donor could be found, Washkansky's death was only a matter of a time. Agreeing to participate in the incredibly risky surgery, the surgeons found a healthy heart from a 25-year-old woman named Denise Darvall, who had tragically been hit by a car. Her father agreed to the donation, believing it was what his kind-hearted daughter would have wanted.

Washkansky was wheeled into the Charles Saint Theatre and put under the knife. As he lay unconscious, Barnard and his team worked tirelessly to transplant the organ into its new home. Just after 6am, the heart was electrically shocked back into life, and Washkansky woke a few hours later.

Miraculously, the operation had worked. The heart was working as expected, and the patient was able to walk and speak, so things were looking up. However, the drugs he was prescribed after the operation (to ensure his body would not reject the new heart) weakened his immune system drastically. Eighteen days after the operation, Washkansky contracted pneumonia and died.

Nevertheless, the procedure was deemed a success, despite Barnard claiming he "did not think it was a great event". He was seen as a pioneer, and soon he was performing the procedure on many more patients, saving lives as medicine improved. ☺



CHANGE OF HEART

The first heart transplant had been carried out in the USA in 1964, but the patient only survived for 90 minutes. Washkansky was the **first patient to regain consciousness** after such an operation.

SMOOTH OPERATOR

TOP: Dr Christiaan Barnard, who carried out the surgery, explains the procedure to other doctors MIDDLE: A huge team of doctors and nurses were on hand to help BOTTOM: Louis Washkansky sits up in bed following his successful heart transplant



1966 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

5 DECEMBER A retired doctor, John I Bentley, is found reduced to ashes at his home in Pennsylvania. The alleged cause is spontaneous human combustion, but others believe his pipe to be responsible.

9 DECEMBER Nicolae Ceaușescu is elected president of Romania, after a unanimous vote in the communist-controlled Grand National Assembly. He becomes the leader of a personality cult.

13 DECEMBER The Greek King Constantine II launches a coup against the ruling military junta, but his plan is foiled and he is forced to flee to Rome. The monarchy is abolished in 1974.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

1891 THE INVENTION OF BASKETBALL

The starting whistle is blown on a much-loved team sport, following an unlikely request

When Massachusetts PE teacher James Naismith was given two weeks to invent a new indoor game, his headmaster could never have imagined that it would become one of the most popular – and lucrative – sports in the USA. The challenge was to provide an “athletic distraction” to a class of particularly rowdy schoolboys during the cold winter months. It had to be playable in small spaces and “not too rough” – this boisterous bunch had a habit of being somewhat overzealous with a ball, and the headmaster was tired of having to deal with the resulting injuries.

Naismith decided that a big, soft ball would be the safest option. He also knew that he’d have to minimise the opportunity for contact between players, so decided that the ball could only be passed – tackling or running with the ball was strictly forbidden (it wasn’t until many years later that ‘dribbling’ was introduced). Fruit baskets were nailed up at each end of the gym to act as goals, and every time a point was scored, the game had to be halted while the janitor climbed up and retrieved the ball. It wasn’t perfect, but the boys loved it. And there wasn’t a single casualty.

POLO – PERSIA, 600 BC – AD 100

Nomads in Central Asia played a version of polo as part of their military training. There could be up to 100 men on each team. When the nomads settled in Persia, it became a national sport that was played by the nobility.



FOOTBALL – CHINA, 300-100 BC

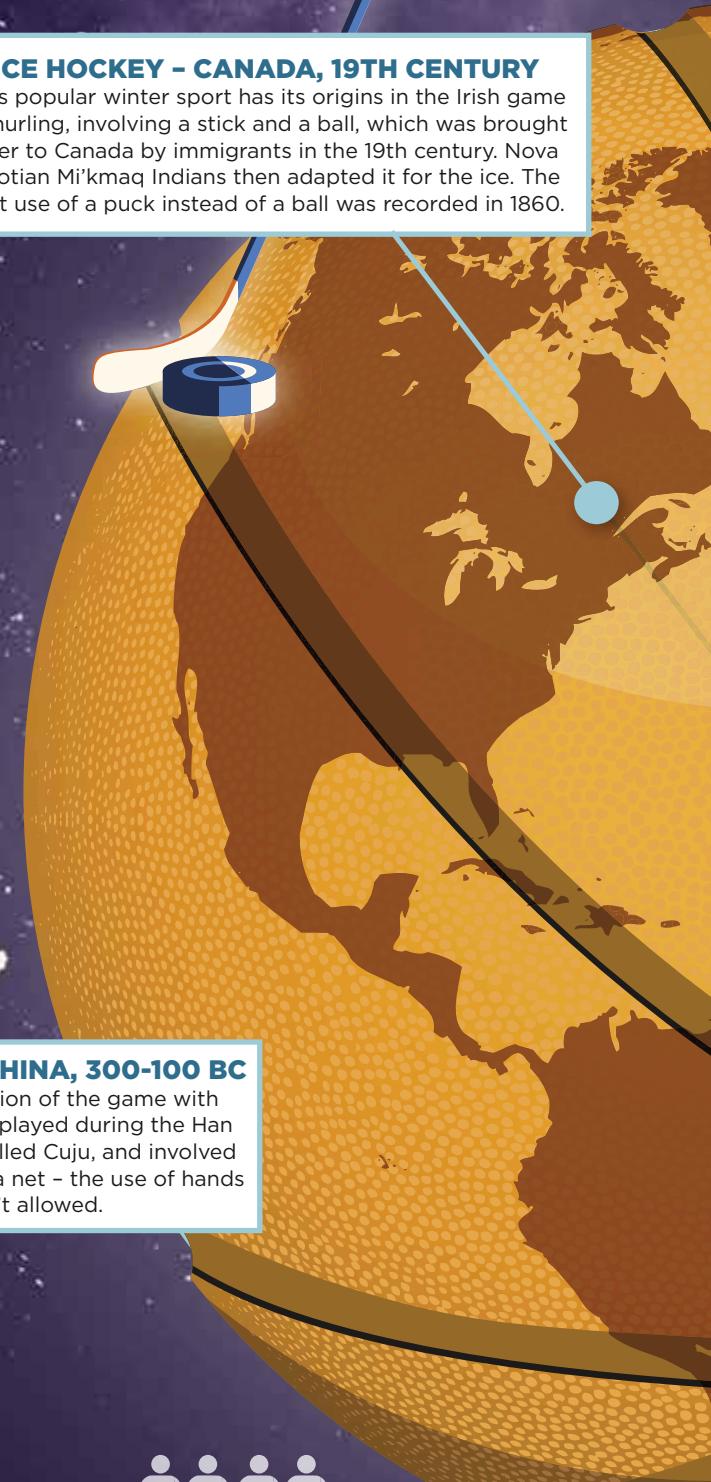
The earliest version of the game with regular rules was played during the Han Dynasty. It was called Cuju, and involved kicking a ball into a net – the use of hands wasn’t allowed.

9 PLAYERS

The team size in the original game of basketball. Six years later, the modern rule of five players per side was introduced.

ICE HOCKEY – CANADA, 19TH CENTURY

This popular winter sport has its origins in the Irish game of hurling, involving a stick and a ball, which was brought over to Canada by immigrants in the 19th century. Nova Scotian Mi’kmaq Indians then adapted it for the ice. The first use of a puck instead of a ball was recorded in 1860.



THE ORIGINS OF SPORTS

Did you know?

13 RULES

The number of rules in the first game of basketball, including "No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping or striking" an opponent.

1946

The year the American National Basketball Association (NBA; a men's professional league) was established. By the end of the century, it was a multi-billion-dollar enterprise.

CRICKET - ENGLAND, MEDIEVAL ERA

There is speculation that this classic game was invented by children in south-east England during the early-medieval period. However, the first definite reference wasn't made until circa 1575, which refers to a game of 'Kricket'.

TENNIS - FRANCE, 12TH CENTURY

The first version of tennis was called 'jeu de paume' ('game of the palm') and was enjoyed by monks in northern France. It was originally played by striking the ball with a bare hand, but by the 16th century, rackets had been introduced.

BOWLING - EGYPT, 3000 BC

Nine pieces of stone resembling modern bowling pins and a porcelain ball were discovered in an Ancient Egyptian child's grave in the late 19th century. The ball had to be rolled through an archway made of three pieces of marble.

Although it was proposed that the game be called 'Naismith Game', Naismith himself said: "We have a ball and a basket: why don't we call it basketball?"

A hole was eventually cut out of the bottom of the fruit baskets, but it wasn't until 1906 that they were replaced by metal hoops and nets.

The first African-American to play basketball at professional level was Harry 'Bucky' Lew, who was signed in 1902. Today, 75 per cent of the NBA is made up of black players - the most in any major US sport.



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

A new technology proves a game-changer for World War II

1942 FIRST NUCLEAR CHAIN REACTION

On 2 December 1942, an Italian physicist created a powerful source of energy – a nuclear chain reaction

Underneath the bleachers of a University of Chicago football stadium, scientists watched in wonderment as the first self-sustaining nuclear reactor, Chicago Pile-1, pumped out energy. Inside its graphite blocks, the splitting of uranium atoms meant that nuclear energy was being artificially produced for the very first time. When news of the experiment's success got out, everyone wanted a piece of the action.

Dr Enrico Fermi began his career as a professor at the University of Florence. Fermi worked in radioactivity and nuclear physics, and had become renowned in his home country of Italy for it. So much so that in 1938, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics. Unusually, he was permitted to leave Mussolini's fascist Italy to collect his prize in Sweden, but Fermi never returned. After all, his wife was Jewish, and the couple were eager to leave the growing anti-Semitism at home and begin a new life in New York.

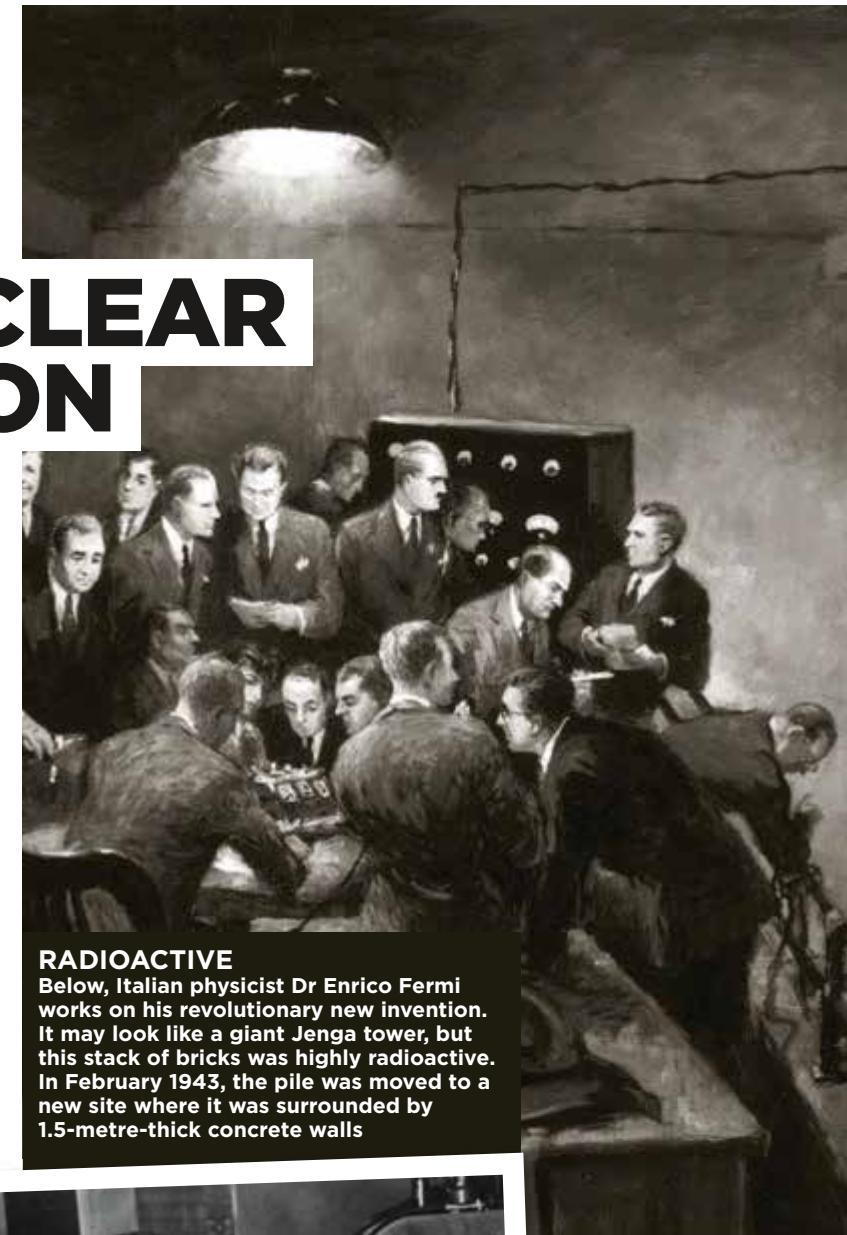
Fermi's reputation quickly found him work at Columbia University. He and his fellow scientists, while generating ideas on nuclear power, realised the military implications of such vast amounts of energy, especially as World War II was going on around them. The US government

decided that they had to produce an A-bomb for themselves, launching the Manhattan Project. Fermi was tasked with working out how to produce the key mechanism for the bomb – the nuclear chain reaction.

THE ITALIAN HAS LANDED

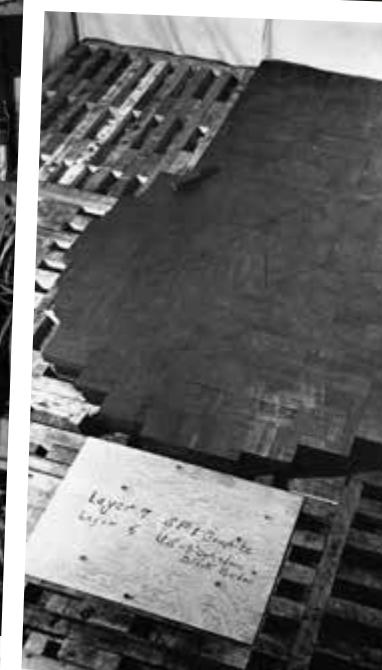
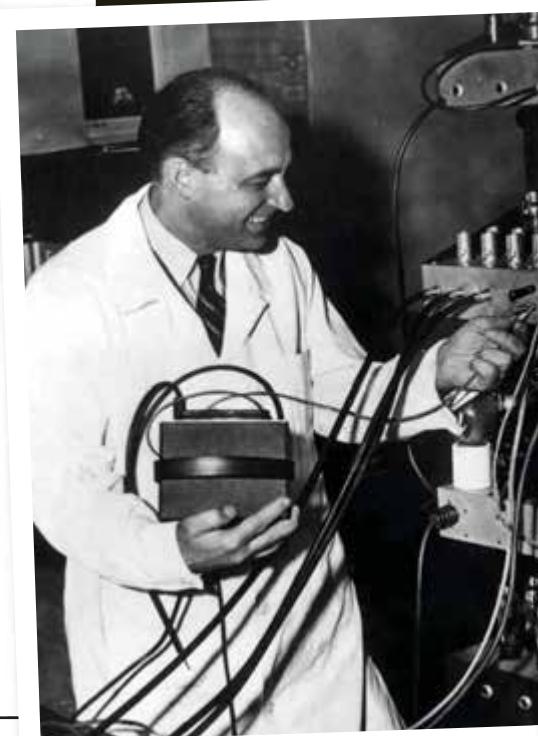
As his nuclear reactor reached critical status, the atmosphere in his makeshift laboratory was filled with excitement. The team phoned the Chairman of the National Defence Research Committee and spoke in code to announce their success: "The Italian navigator [a reference to Fermi] has landed in the New World," they said, followed by "everyone landed safe and happy".

Following this resounding success, the Manhattan Project kicked off in earnest. Within a few years, the first atomic bombs were being developed and tested – with devastating results. Meanwhile, nations were putting Fermi's findings to use and constructing nuclear power plants. Some even believed that nuclear fission would render fossil fuels useless. The Atomic Age had begun. ◎



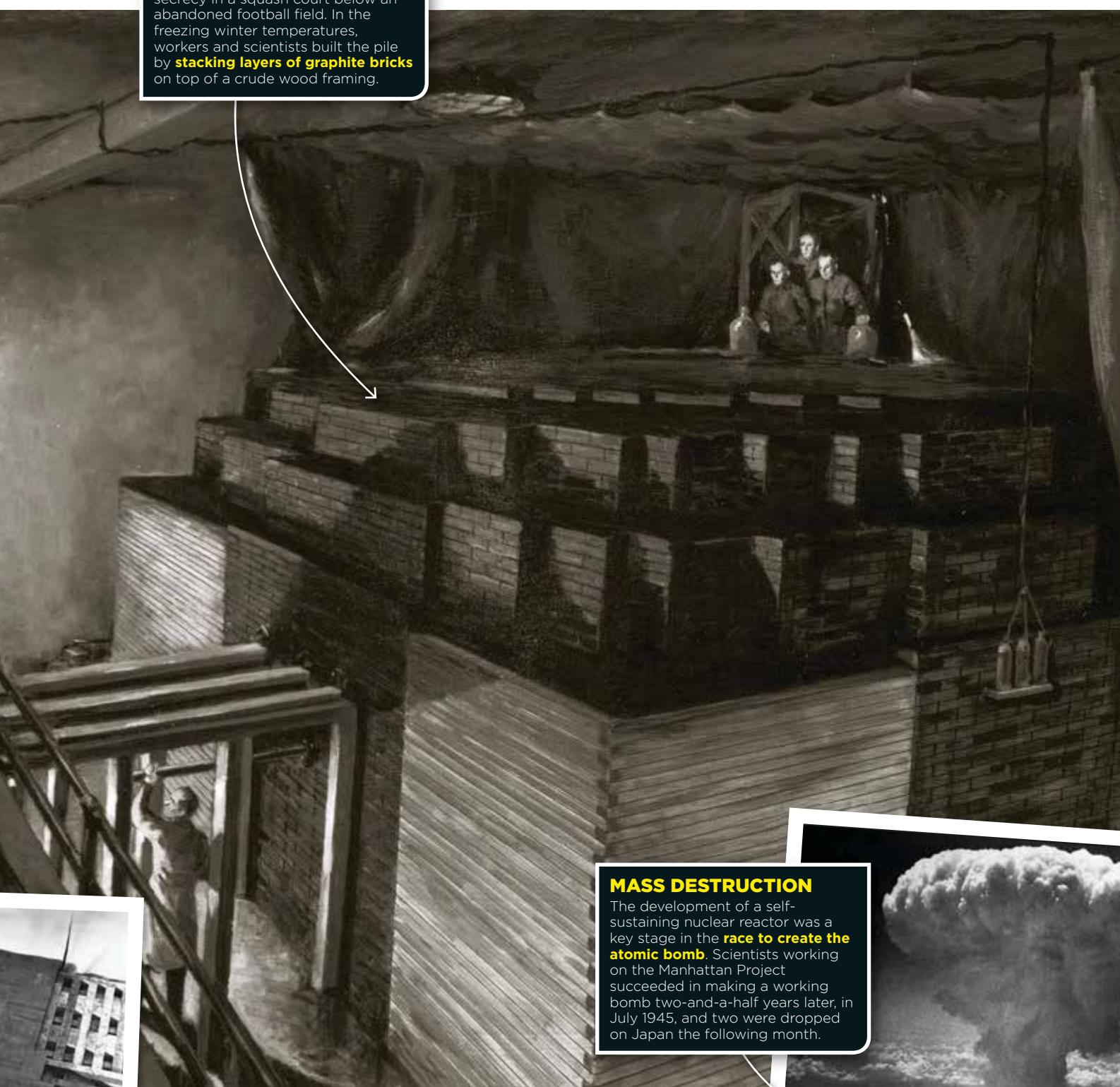
RADIOACTIVE

Below, Italian physicist Dr Enrico Fermi works on his revolutionary new invention. It may look like a giant Jenga tower, but this stack of bricks was highly radioactive. In February 1943, the pile was moved to a new site where it was surrounded by 1.5-metre-thick concrete walls



IN THE MIDDLE OF A CHAIN REACTION

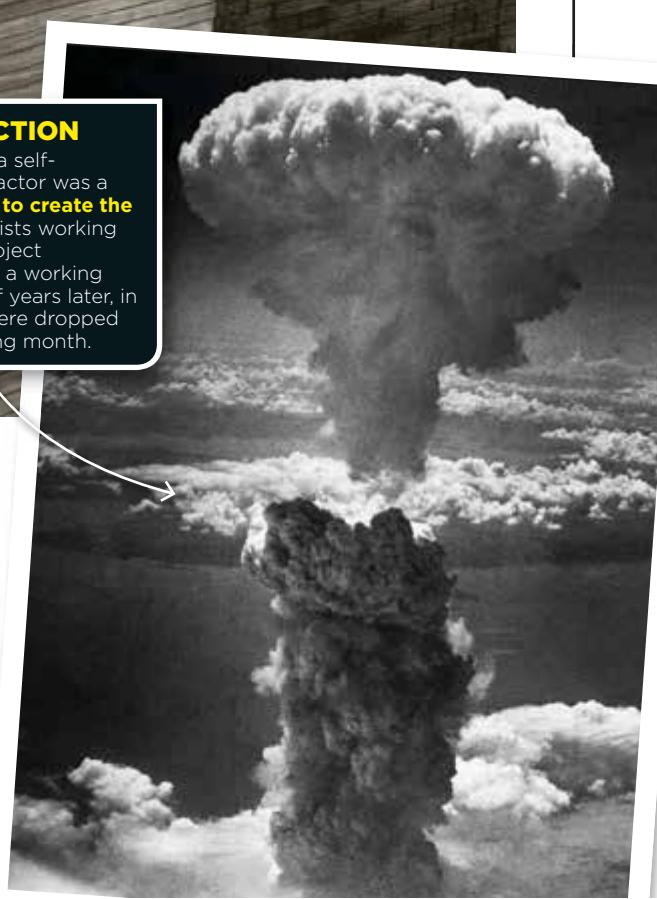
Chicago Pile-1 was constructed in secrecy in a squash court below an abandoned football field. In the freezing winter temperatures, workers and scientists built the pile by **stacking layers of graphite bricks** on top of a crude wood framing.



MASS DESTRUCTION

The development of a self-sustaining nuclear reactor was a key stage in the **race to create the atomic bomb**. Scientists working on the Manhattan Project succeeded in making a working bomb two-and-a-half years later, in July 1945, and two were dropped on Japan the following month.

“Within a few years, the first atomic bombs were being developed”





THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

The Spanish monarch responsible for the unification of her country, the Inquisition and mass deportation of Jews

AT HER MERCY

Hernando del Pulgar, a 15th-century Jew who converted to Catholicism, said of Isabella: "She was very inclined to justice, so much so that she was reputed to follow more the path of rigour than that of mercy, and did so to remedy the great corruption of crimes that she found in the kingdom when she succeeded to the throne."

1474 ISABELLA I IS CROWNED

How the third-in-line turned a kingdom in chaos into a major global leader, to the detriment and despair of many of her subjects

Twenty-three-year-old Isabella first discovered that she was queen of the kingdom of Castile while residing in the turreted heights of the Alcázar of Segovia. Allegedly taken to the town square under a beautiful brocade canopy, she took her seat on the throne and the people cheered triumphantly. This occasion marked the start of a 30-year reign, which would see Granada recaptured from its Arabic rulers, Columbus's voyage to the New World and the launch of the Spanish Inquisition.

Born in a small village in central Spain in 1451, one could hardly tell that the young Isabella would be destined for greatness. Though she was originally second

Over the years, opposition to Henry's rule grew. The kingdom's noblemen desired more power, and believed that the solution was to have a monarch who owed his or her position to them. When they rallied around Isabella as their new figurehead, she found herself thrust into the limelight. But the wise princess favoured diplomacy, and reached a settlement with Henry. In gratitude, he named Isabella the heir to the throne.

THE BACHELORETTE

Though Henry had tried several times to create political unions by marrying off his sister, Isabella only had eyes for one man – Ferdinand of Aragon. The pair had

their marriage would unite two of Spain's most powerful kingdoms.

When Isabella was crowned on 13 December 1474, she was not without enemies. Some maintained that Henry's daughter, Joanna, was the rightful ruler. The King of Portugal, Afonso, quickly decided to betroth himself to Joanna and launched an invasion of Castile. So, Isabella and Ferdinand's early reign was consumed with fighting this civil war, eventually sending Afonso packing back to Portugal.

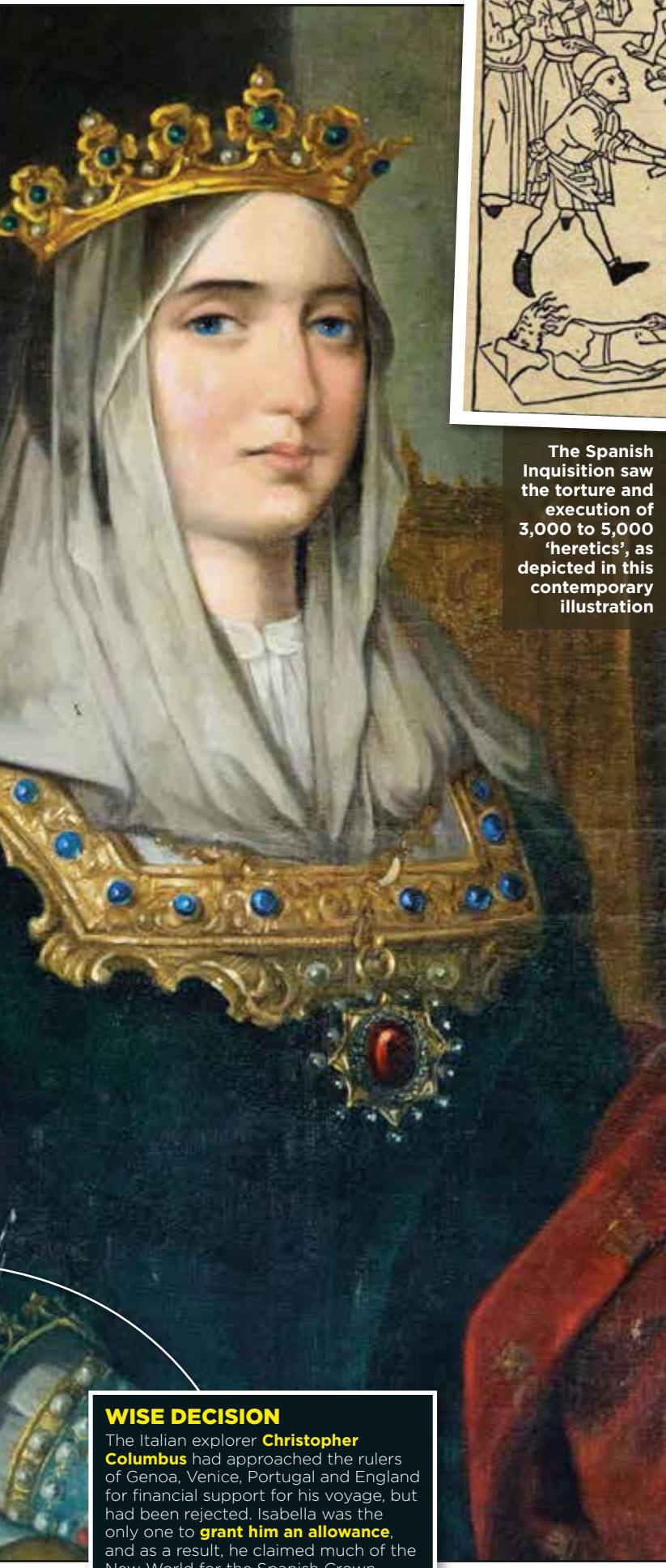
Having cleared the path of their foes, the 'Catholic Monarchs' (as they would become known) set about rejuvenating their divided nation. In 1482, they led a military campaign on the Moorish city of Granada, the last remnant of the Muslim conquest of Spain. The Queen personally

"The capable ruler had managed to restore law and order to a nation of bandits and repaired its financial system"

in line to the throne after her older half-brother Henry, she was soon relegated to third with the birth of another brother. When Henry ascended the Castilian throne in 1454, she and her mother were moved to a humble country castle with only the most basic provisions, probably because the new king saw them as a threat. The Princess whiled away her hours with her mother, who firmly instilled the Catholic fear of God into her daughter.

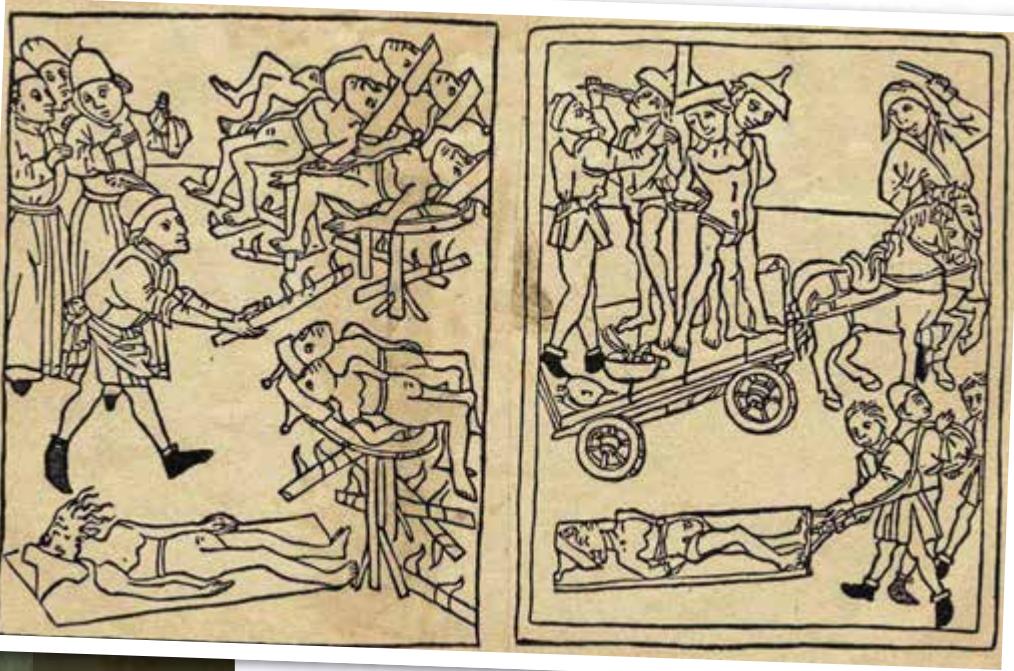
been betrothed when Isabella was just six, as Henry had been keen to ally with the neighbouring kingdom of Aragon. However, as Ferdinand's father grew more powerful, he no longer needed the security and withdrew from the arrangement. Despite this, Isabella and Ferdinand were secretly wed in 1469, and made a crucial prenuptial agreement that they would rule Spain as equals. An added bonus was that as rulers of Castile and Aragon,





WISE DECISION

The Italian explorer **Christopher Columbus** had approached the rulers of Genoa, Venice, Portugal and England for financial support for his voyage, but had been rejected. Isabella was the only one to **grant him an allowance**, and as a result, he claimed much of the New World for the Spanish Crown.



The Spanish Inquisition saw the torture and execution of 3,000 to 5,000 'heretics', as depicted in this contemporary illustration

took an interest in military matters, and even moved the government a few miles away from the battle site. Eventually, in 1492, they won out and expelled the Muslim caliphate from Spain altogether. Now they controlled a vast expanse of territory, and it looked as if the entire Iberian Peninsula could be united.

1492 would prove a big year for Isabella's reign. The Italian explorer Christopher Columbus visited the Queen and Ferdinand at the beautiful Alhambra palace, seeking royal approval for his planned voyage to India. Once he gained their support, he went on his merry way, only to stumble upon the Americas instead. Upon his return, he presented the monarchs with Native American slaves as a gift, much to Isabella's horror. She immediately demanded that they be released, and ruled that no native could be enslaved as they too were her subjects. Sadly, these policies were rarely respected.

DARK DAYS

While these momentous events were taking place, a sinister policy guided by Islamophobia and anti-Semitism was ravaging the nation. Early on in their reign, as a plot to unify Spain religiously as well as politically, Isabella and Ferdinand had forced a number of Muslims and Jews to convert to Catholicism. They then began the notorious Spanish Inquisition, an attempt to root out so-called 'heretics' from the ranks of new

Christians. The scale of torture, executions and pillaging was completely unprecedented.

In 1492, all Jews were evicted from the Catholic Monarchs' territory, given only three months to leave and forbidden from taking anything valuable with them. Spain's newly acquired position as a world power was weakened, since the Jews formed a large part of the nation's economy. The loss of such a vital part of Spanish society took its toll on Isabella's reign, as did a number of personal tragedies she faced. In 1497, her only son and the heir to the throne, Juan, died before he reached the age of 20. To rub salt in her wounds, Isabella's 27-year-old daughter died in childbirth, followed suit by Isabella's baby grandson two years later.

The Queen died in 1504, and Ferdinand continued to rule Castile as regent for their daughter Joanna, uniting Spain with his conquest of Navarre. Her legacy on Spain was massive – as well as her foreign policy, the capable ruler had managed to restore law and order to a nation of bandits, reformed the Church, greatly improved Spain's military, and repaired its financial system. Isabella remains one of Spain's most revered monarchs. ☺



WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Does Isabella deserve her reputation as a great ruler?

email: editor@historyrevealed.com

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ROUNDHEADS

CIVIL WAR

VS CAVALIERS

With a shared background and similar beliefs, Ralph Hopton and William Waller were typical of the men who fought in this 17th-century clash. Julian Humphrys tells the story of a war without an enemy





MAKING A POINT
Equipped with long, iron-tipped spears, pikemen provided the muscle in both sides' armies. Red-coated regiments could be found in the armies of both King and parliament.

When Sir Ralph Hopton took his seat in what would later become known as the Long Parliament, he would have found it hard to believe that in just two years' time, he would be fighting for his King in a bloody civil war. The son of a Somerset landowner, Hopton was the MP for Wells and, like the vast majority of his fellow MPs, he arrived in Westminster in 1640 not seeking to overthrow the King, but nevertheless determined to put right what they saw as the abuses of the previous 11 years, when Charles I had ruled without parliament. Hopton proved a vocal opponent of Charles's government and denounced the Earl of Strafford, the King's chief minister.

But as time went on, and the House of Commons began to propose more and more radical moves to limit royal power and reform the Church of England, he and a substantial minority of MPs began to think that this parliament was now a greater threat to England's laws and liberties than Charles had ever been. In January 1642, Hopton defended the King's attempted arrest of five leading MPs and in March, he opposed a parliamentary declaration against the King's actions so vehemently that the Commons voted to commit him to the Tower of London for two weeks.

Hopton was now a committed Royalist and when war broke out later that year, he returned to Wells in the company of the Marquess of Hertford and tried to raise troops for the King. But popular opinion was against them. Confronted by a huge crowd of pitchfork-wielding

locals, they were forced to make themselves scarce. Hopton ended up in Cornwall, where he raised an army of about 5,000 men to fight for the King. For six months, there was a military stalemate as Hopton's little army repelled every Parliamentarian invasion of Cornwall, but was itself driven back

FRIENDS TORN APART

Sir Ralph Hopton and Sir William Waller (below) had been friends since they had fought together as young men, but they found themselves fighting on opposite sides during the British Civil Wars.



When King Charles I attempted to arrest five MPs, it marked the beginning of the end for his monarchy

every time it tried to advance across the Tamar. Finally, in May 1643, he defeated the Earl of Stamford's Parliamentarian army at Stratton near Bude, and moved into Devon. The following month, he linked up again with the Marquess of Hertford and advanced into Somerset, where he was faced by a Parliamentarian army under Sir William Waller.

CHOOSING SIDES

In many ways, William Waller looked like a potential Royalist. Born at Knole House in Kent into an extremely well-connected upper-gentry family, he had prospered during the reign of Charles I

Roundheads and Cavaliers

The idea that the Civil War was fought between sombre Roundheads in helmets and gaily dressed Cavaliers in plumed hats is a misleading one. But it does have a long history. 'Roundhead' and 'Cavalier' were terms of abuse that dated from the Civil War. Some of those who rioted in support of parliament in 1641 had short hair, earning them the nickname 'Roundheads', while the gallants in Charles's court were dubbed 'Cavaliers', implying that they were arrogant foreign horsemen.

Such people were just a small minority of those involved in the wars, but stereotypes were a godsend to propagandists and the names stuck. In reality, both sides dressed identically, and anyone given the opportunity to wear a helmet would probably have done so without hesitation.

A propaganda illustration from the time depicts Cavaliers (left) and Roundheads (right) with their 'dogs of war'



The Civil Wars in numbers



“Confronted by a huge crowd of pitchfork-wielding locals, they were forced to make themselves scarce”

and had even bought Winchester Castle, which he had begun converting into a comfortable house. But when it came to choosing sides, Waller (who became MP for Andover), chose parliament. He later wrote that he went to war in 1642 in order that “God might have his fear; the King his honour; the Houses of parliament their privileges; the people of the kingdom their liberties.”

He was certainly no revolutionary, and had he known that less than seven years later, some of his comrades would seek to execute the King and abolish the monarchy, it seems likely that he would have turned Royalist on the spot. Like Oliver Cromwell and many of the Parliamentarian leadership, Waller was a Calvinist with a strong belief in providence – the idea that everything that happened to him in his life was the will of God. His memoirs are full of amazing escapes from danger, which Waller saw as God’s active intervention on his behalf. His adventures range from narrow escapes from drowning, falling masonry, cossacks and cannon balls, to a moment when he fell through a rotten floor into a cellar, only to escape unharmed after his fall was broken when he landed on a fellow officer.

Waller proved to be a highly capable military commander. He was described as being particularly adept at choosing

175

Number of MPs who sided with the King at the start of the war – about a third of the House of Commons.



11

The number of years Charles I ruled without calling a parliament.



£1,000

The reward offered for Charles II after the Battle of Worcester.



59

Men signed Charles I's death warrant.



16

The number of horses needed to tow a large Civil War cannon.

204

Grievances were listed in parliament's Grand Remonstrance of 1641.



5

Armies fought at Marston Moor – two Royalist, three Roundhead.



45

MPs were arrested when the army purged parliament in December 1648.

140

Wagons carried away the loot after the Royalists captured Leicester in 1645.

180,000

People died in England as a result of the Civil Wars.

A soldier's life

Both sides' armies were made up of infantry (called 'foot' at the time), cavalry (called 'horse') and infantry who rode into battle before dismounting to fight (called 'dragoons'). Most infantrymen were equipped with smoothbore muskets, which by our standards were highly inaccurate and extremely slow to load. A minority were equipped with pikes – long spears which they used to protect the musketeers while they reloaded, and also to provide a bit of muscle in hand-to-hand combat. Cavalry were equipped with pistols and swords. Equipment was normally supplied by the person who raised a unit.

While the upper echelons of society had the luxury of deciding who they fought for, ordinary people rarely did – they were often pressed into service by whichever side controlled the area they lived in. Others joined out of loyalty to their lords and masters, or to protect their locality from invasion. Many more tried to stay out of the fighting altogether. Soldiers who were taken prisoner were regularly given the opportunity to change sides, and some of the Parliamentarian infantry at the Battle of Naseby had previously fought for the Royalists.

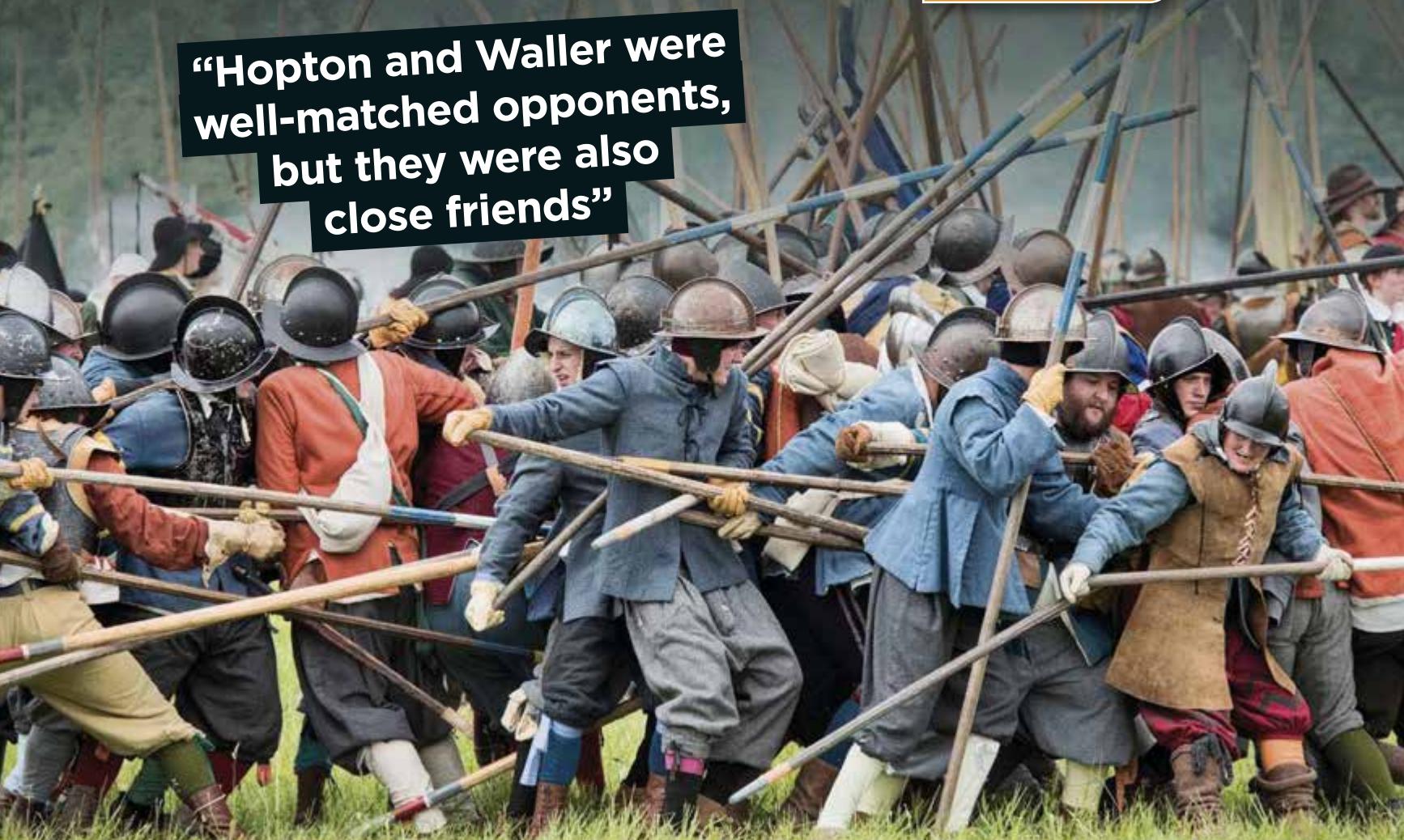
It's often said that there was little action outside the campaigning season, which ran from spring to autumn. In fact, although military activity reduced during the winter, and armies were often broken up and billeted in towns and villages in the area they controlled, the fighting didn't stop altogether. In December 1643, William Waller took advantage of the frozen ground to mount a surprise cross-country attack on a Royalist outpost at Alton, and the Battle of Nantwich was fought on a cold January day in 1644.

"Hopton and Waller were well-matched opponents, but they were also close friends"



WHOSE SIDE?

Both sides' cavalry used sashes to distinguish themselves, with the Royalists using red and the Parliamentarians orange.





the ground on which to deploy his troops, and his ability to use darkness to his advantage earned him the nickname of 'the Night Owl.' In the early months of the war, he helped establish Parliamentarian control in central-southern England, capturing Portsmouth, Farnham, Arundel and finally Winchester, where he probably regretted not keeping a tighter control on his soldiers - they ransacked the city, including his own house.

Hopton and Waller were well-matched opponents, but they were also close friends. Twenty years earlier, as young men, they had served together in the lifeguard of James I's daughter Elizabeth, the 'winter queen' of Bohemia. In 1618, the Bohemians had invited her Calvinist husband Frederick to become their king in defiance of the Catholic Habsburg emperor, but in November 1620, Frederick's supporters were defeated by the Habsburgs at the Battle of White Mountain and the royal couple were forced to flee. Hopton and Waller were among the pregnant queen's escort as she rode through the snow to safety. Some accounts say she was mounted behind Hopton on the back of his horse.

No doubt hoping that he might be able to persuade his old friend and comrade-in-arms

to change sides, Hopton wrote a letter to Waller in June 1643 suggesting that the pair should meet. The letter Waller wrote in reply to this invitation has gone down in history as a poignant example of the tragedy of civil war:

"The experience I have had of your worth, and the happiness I have enjoyed in your friendship are wounding considerations when I look upon this present distance between us. Certainly my affections to you are so unchangeable that hostility itself cannot violate my friendship to your person, but I must be true to the cause wherein I serve.

"I should most gladly wait upon you according to your desire, but that I look upon you as engaged in that party, beyond a possibility of retreat and consequently incapable of being wrought upon by any persuasion.

"That great God, which is the searcher of my heart, knows with what a sad sense I go upon this service, and with what a perfect hatred I detest this war without an enemy, but I look upon it as *Opus Domini* [work of the Lord], which is enough to silence all passion in me. The God of peace in his good time send us peace, and in the meantime, fit us to receive it. We are both upon the stage and

DID YOU KNOW?

Charles I's nephew Prince Rupert rode into battle accompanied by Boy, his pet poodle. It was killed at Marston Moor.

Women not only found themselves caught up in the fighting - some took an active role



Female fighters

As well as those who followed the army on campaign, huge numbers of women found themselves caught up in the fighting, often because the towns or castles in which they lived or worked came under siege. Some were high-born women who defended their homes in the absence of their husbands. Lady Mary Banks famously held Corfe Castle in Dorset for the King throughout most of the first Civil War, while on the Parliamentarian side, Brilliana Harley found herself marooned in Royalist territory when her husband remained in Westminster. Nevertheless, she withstood all attempts to capture her Herefordshire house, much to the embarrassment of Sir Henry Lingen, the local Royalist leader, who had invited his friends along to watch what he thought would be an easy victory.

must act those parts assigned us in this tragedy. Let us do it in a way of honour, and without personal animosities.

Whatever the issue be, I shall never willingly relinquish the dear title of your most affectionate friend and servant, William Waller."

The next time the pair met, it would be on the battlefield.

POWDER AND SHOT

As the Royalists advanced upon Bath in early July, Waller protected it by occupying Lansdown, a long, steep hill that dominated the approach to the city. It seemed an impregnable position, but Hopton's Cornish infantry were determined to attack and on 5 July, they advanced up the hill. Despite suffering heavy losses, the Cornish reached the summit, causing Waller to pull his troops back 350 metres behind the shelter of a dry-stone wall. Hopton's exhausted troops could advance no further, and the battle petered out into an exchange of cannon fire and musketry.

When dawn broke on the following day, it became clear to the Royalists that Waller's army had gone, but they were in no position to exploit the situation. For as well as having suffered heavy casualties in the previous day's fighting, they were dangerously short of ammunition. Then, calamity struck.

Continues on p32



Lady Mary Banks defended Corfe Castle from a three-year siege while her husband was away

Many ordinary women also took an active part in siege warfare. During the siege of Roundhead Gloucester, a quick-thinking woman extinguished a large mortar bomb that had been fired into the town by pouring a bucket of water over it. Women contributed to the defence of Lyme by putting out fires and loading muskets for their menfolk, and it's said that during the Siege of Bridgwater in July 1645, the Governor's wife Lady Wyndham even took a pot-shot at Oliver Cromwell.

The British Civil Wars

An at-a-glance guide to one of the most complicated conflicts in history

Q WHY DON'T WE CALL IT THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR ANY MORE?

A Partly because there was more than one war and partly because many of the events of the wars took place outside England. There was conflict in Scotland as well as England, both countries invaded each other, and there was also a decade of fighting in Ireland.



28 AUGUST 1640

▲ Charles I attempts to impose his new Anglican prayer book on his Scottish subjects, but they defeat his army at Newburn Ford and occupy Newcastle. Needing money to pay them off, Charles calls a parliament - the first in 11 years.

22 OCTOBER 1641

▼ A Catholic rebellion breaks out in Ireland. Parliament is unwilling to let the King exercise his traditional right to raise an army to put down the rebellion, fearing he might also use it against his English subjects.



4 JANUARY 1642

Charles further polarises opinion by unsuccessfully attempting to arrest five leading MPs. A week later, he leaves London, and on 22 August, raises his standard at Nottingham. Both sides begin raising forces.

Q DID THE WARS REALLY PIT 'BROTHER AGAINST BROTHER'?

A Although different branches of a family might choose different sides, loyalty to your immediate family was often a deciding factor in which side you chose. There were, however, exceptions. Ralph Verney of Buckinghamshire supported parliament, but his father, Sir Edmund, declared for the King and died carrying his standard at the Battle of Edgehill.



26 JULY 1643

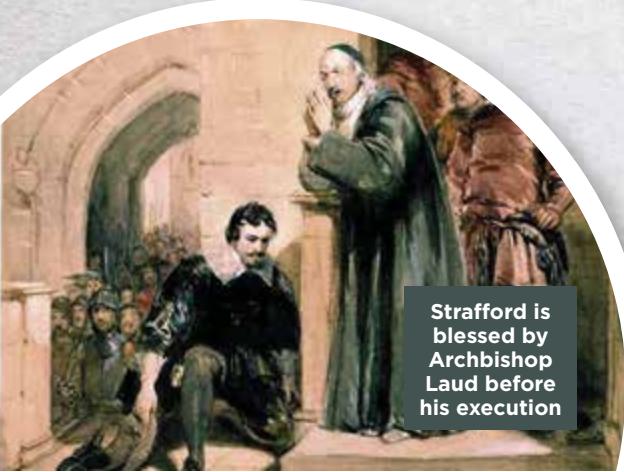
The Royalists capture the key port of Bristol.

3 NOVEMBER 1640

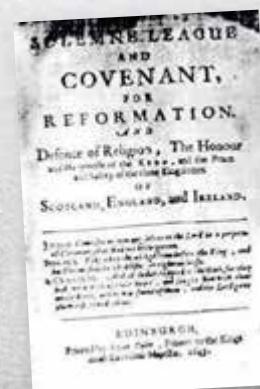
▼ The new parliament meets. Before it will vote Charles any money, it demands the redress of numerous constitutional grievances and secures the execution of Strafford, the King's hated first minister.

22 NOVEMBER 1641

The House of Commons narrowly passes its 'Grand Remonstrance', listing its grievances against the King and calling for further restrictions on royal power and the authority of bishops. Some MPs think parliament has gone too far.



Strafford is blessed by Archbishop Laud before his execution



25 SEPTEMBER 1643

◀ Parliament signs the 'Solemn League and Covenant' with the Scots. In exchange for military aid, they agree to adopt the Presbyterian form of religion in England

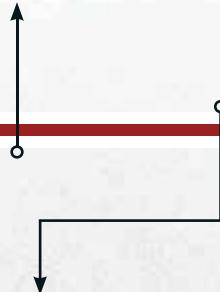
Q **WHY AREN'T WE A REPUBLIC IF THE KING WAS DEFEATED?**

A Virtually none of those who took up arms against the King in 1642 actually wanted a republic. The execution of Charles I and abolition of the monarchy in 1649 were carried out by a minority of Parliamentarians in response to what they saw as Charles's treachery – little thought had been given to how the country would actually be ruled without a king. Cromwell was able to hold things together with the support of the army, but when he died in 1658, the country descended into anarchy and many saw the restoration of the monarchy as the only way to restore order.



2 JULY 1644

▲ Parliament and the Scots defeat the Royalists at Marston Moor near York, and gain control of most of the north of England.



14 JUNE 1645

Led by Sir Thomas Fairfax and with Oliver Cromwell as its General of Horse, parliament's newly created New Model Army defeats the Royalists at Naseby in Northamptonshire. Over the next nine months, Royalist resistance in England is steadily mopped up. On 13 September, the Marquis of Montrose, who had won a string of victories for the King in Scotland, is finally defeated at Philiphaugh, near Selkirk. On 5 May 1646, Charles surrenders at Newark to the Scots, who later hand him over to parliament.

8 JULY 1648

▲ A Scottish army invades England in support of Charles I, but is defeated by Cromwell at Preston. Royalist risings in England are also quashed.



30 JANUARY 1649

After having been found guilty of treason against his people by a specially convened court, Charles is beheaded at Whitehall.



2 AUGUST 1649

▲ Michael Jones's victory over the Irish Royalists at Rathmines, south of Dublin, enables Cromwell to pacify much of eastern Ireland. Drogheda and Wexford are bloodily stormed by his troops.



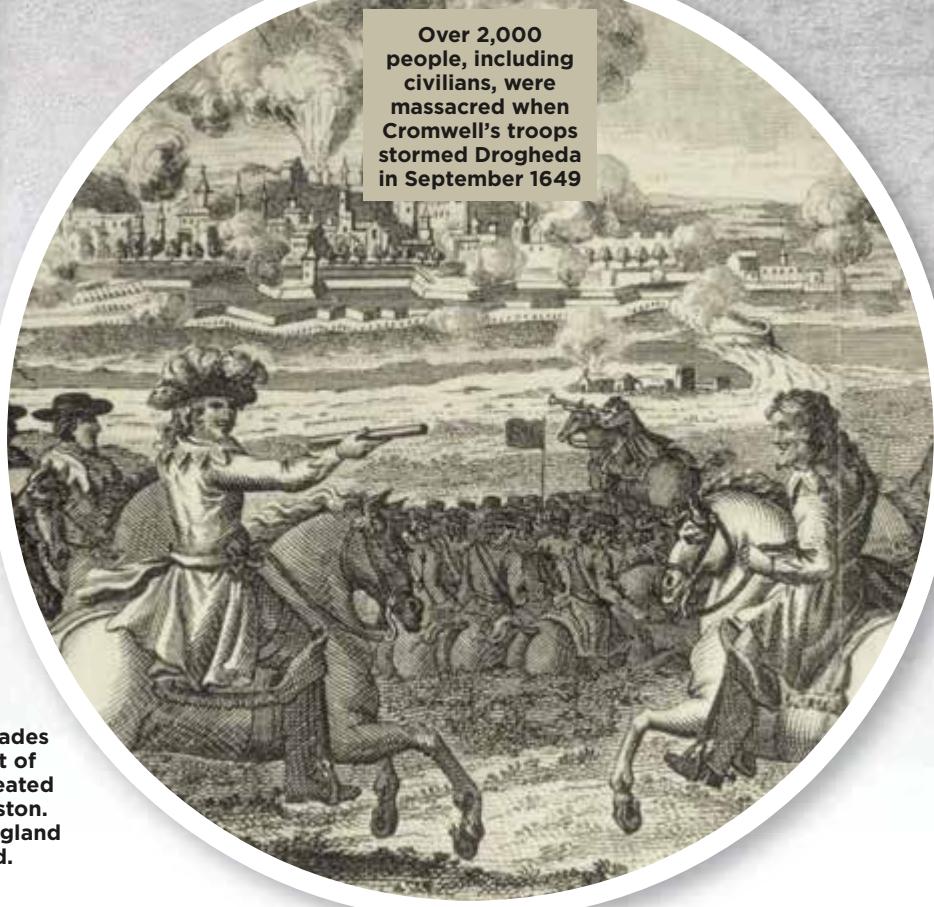
3 SEPTEMBER 1651

Although Cromwell defeats Charles II's Scottish army at Worcester, Charles manages to escape to the continent.

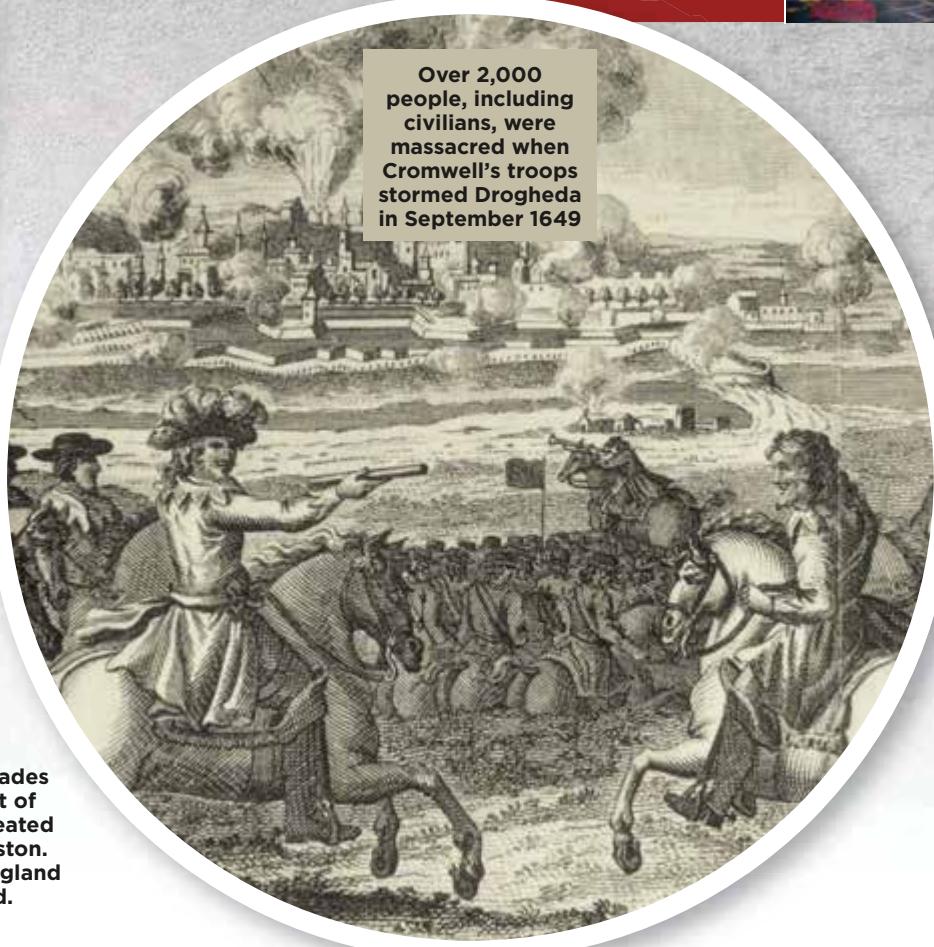


29 MAY 1660

▼ After 18 months of political instability following Cromwell's death, Charles II is restored to the throne.



Over 2,000 people, including civilians, were massacred when Cromwell's troops stormed Drogheda in September 1649



◀ A number of Roundhead prisoners were sitting on one of the wagons that held the Royalists' remaining barrels of gunpowder and, unbelievably, they had been allowed to smoke their pipes. As Hopton rode forward to speak to them, the inevitable happened. There was a huge explosion, and when the smoke finally cleared, the prisoners and the wagon had been blown sky-high and a number of Royalists had been killed and wounded in the blast, including Hopton, who was badly burned and temporarily blinded. The Royalists retreated eastward to Devizes, where they were besieged by the Parliamentarians.

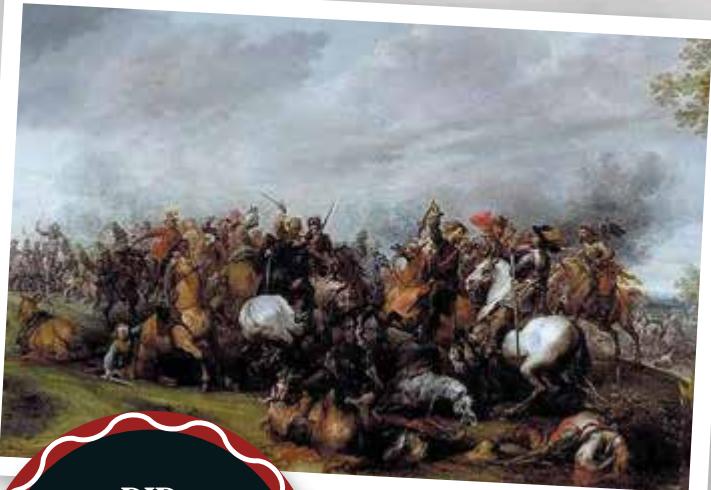
Waller seemed on the point of victory, but on 13 July, news reached him that a relief force of Royalist cavalry was approaching the town. Waller hurriedly deployed his army to face them on Roundway Down, just outside Devizes, but these were some of the best horsemen in the Royalist army. They drove back Waller's cavalry in disorder, sending some of them crashing to their deaths down the precipitous western slopes of the Down. Waller's infantry were now on their own, and when Hopton's army marched out of Devizes to join in the attack, their fate was

sealed. Waller managed to escape to safety, but his army had been completely destroyed.

ENEMY AT THE GATE

After a brief spell as governor of the important port of Bristol, which the Royalists had captured following their victory at Roundway Down, Hopton was appointed commander of the Royalist forces in the south and ordered to push on into Sussex. At the end of 1643, he managed to seize Arundel Castle, but made the mistake of dispersing his army into winter quarters within marching distance of Waller, who had been given a new army. Waller seized his opportunity, picking off Hopton's outposts at Romsey and Alton, and soon recaptured Arundel.

In 1644, Hopton once again took the field against his old friend and in March, their two armies clashed at Cheriton in Hampshire. On this occasion, it was Waller who emerged victorious. The defeat caused the King to abandon operations in the south-east, and Hopton's forces were



DID YOU KNOW?

Despite his stern reputation, Cromwell was partial to both singing and dancing.

absorbed into the main Royalist army at Oxford.

Waller's final campaigns were beset by mutinous troops and a severe lack of cash. As 1644 drew to a close, the Roundheads had gained the upper hand in the war, but had not been able to land a knock-out blow on the Royalists. Parliament's armies were often far too local in their outlook, were reluctant to leave the areas they came from, and their commanders frequently failed to co-operate. What's more, many of these officers held their commissions more as a result of political influence or social standing than any military ability. Waller was one of the first to argue that

THIS IMAGE AND ABOVE:
The Parliamentarian cavalry
fell victim to the steep
slopes of Roundway Down
after a Royalist charge



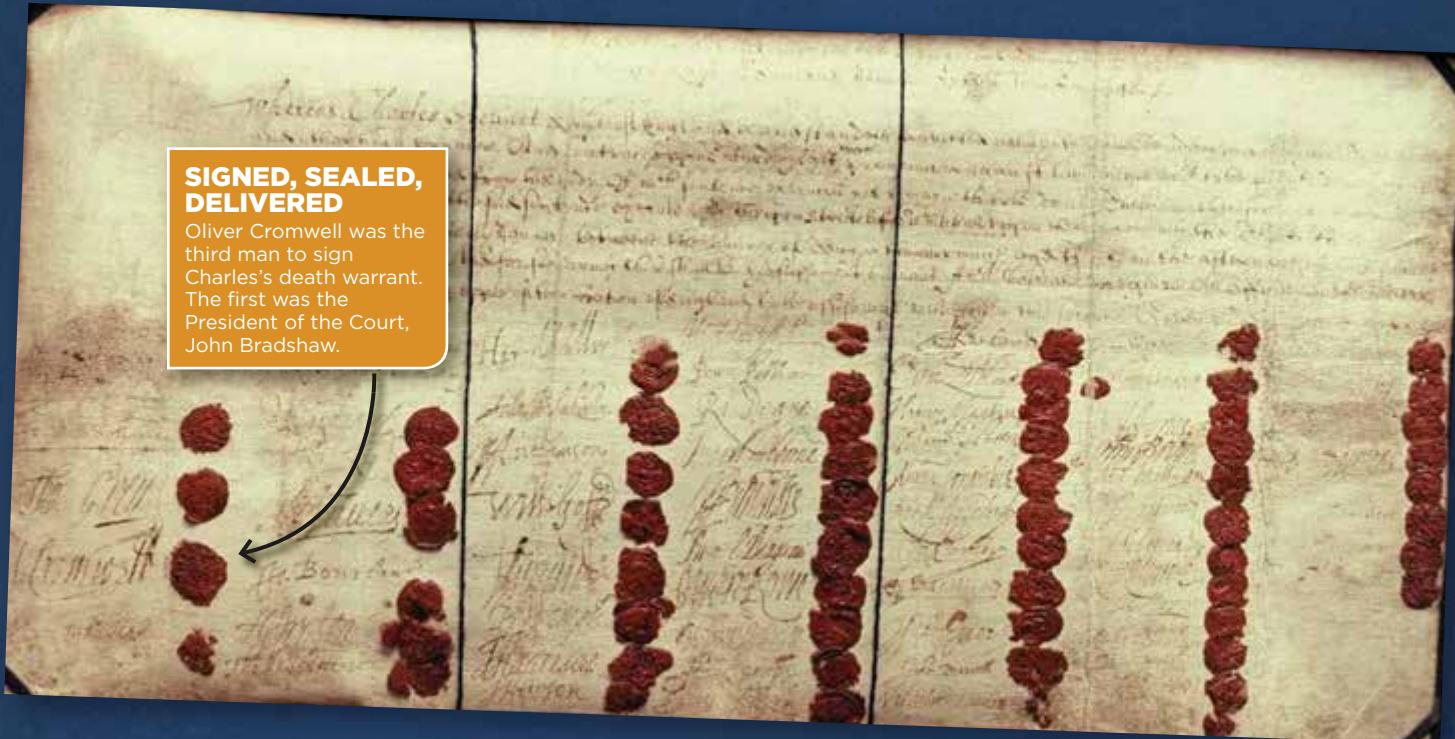
“When the smoke finally cleared, the prisoners and the wagon had been blown sky-high”

The execution of Charles I

When parliament defeated the King in 1646, it was perfectly prepared to negotiate with him. But after Charles caused a second war in 1648 by getting the Scots to invade England on his behalf, the New Model Army and some MPs concluded that Charles should be held

accountable for his actions. In December 1648, the army purged parliament of all MPs it considered antagonistic to it, clearing the way for Charles's trial and execution – 59 men eventually signed his death warrant. Nine of these would be executed at the Restoration, together with

another four who hadn't signed but had been involved in his trial and execution. Commander of the New Model Army, Oliver Cromwell, was already dead, but that didn't stop the authorities from taking revenge. His remains were dug up, hanged, beheaded and thrown into a pit.



10 MEN WHO SIGNED THE WARRANT



JOHN BRADSHAW

A Cheshire-born lawyer, as Lord President of the High Court of Justice set up to try Charles I for treason, he was the man who sentenced the King to death. He died in 1659.

OLIVER CROMWELL

◀ MP for Cambridge who rose to become commander of parliament's New Model Army in 1650 and Lord Protector in 1653. He declined the offer of the crown in 1657 and died the following year.



HENRY IRETON

Fought in many of the major battles of the Civil War and commanded the Parliamentarian left wing at Naseby. Married Oliver Cromwell's daughter Bridget, but died of fever while campaigning in Ireland in 1651.



WILLIAM GOFFE

A major-general in Cromwell's army, he fled to New England at the Restoration with Edward

Cromwell was already dead by the time of the Restoration, but his body was exhumed, hanged and beheaded

Whalley, his father-in-law and fellow Regicide. When in 1675, a nearby village was attacked by Native Americans, Goffe emerged from hiding to lead the settlers to victory.



THOMAS HARRISON

A daring soldier and a religious radical, he was one of the first to say that the King should stand trial. He refused to flee at the Restoration and was hanged, drawn and quartered. Defiant until the last, he punched his executioner.



RICHARD DEANE

A commander of artillery during the Civil War, he later became an admiral. He was killed in 1653 during a naval battle against the Dutch when he was nearly cut in two by a cannonball.



EDMUND LUDLOW

Defended Wardour Castle against the Royalists in 1644. A leading Republican, he quarrelled with Cromwell when he seized power in 1653. He escaped to the continent at the Restoration and died in Switzerland in 1692.

GILBERT MILLINGTON

Nottingham MP and barrister. He was condemned to death at the Restoration, but his sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment. He died in Mont Orgueil Castle, Jersey in 1666.



GREGORY CLEMENT

A Devon-born MP, merchant and financier, he was dismissed from parliament in 1652, supposedly after being found in bed with his maid-servant. He went into hiding at the Restoration, but was discovered and – you guessed it – hanged, drawn and quartered.



MILES CORBET

A Norfolk-born politician and administrator who escaped to the Netherlands at the Restoration of the Monarchy. But in 1662, along with two other regicides, he was arrested by the English ambassador George Downing and sent to England for trial and execution.



THIS IMAGE: The New Model Army was formed by the Parliamentarians in 1645, and were the original redcoats. RIGHT: Charles's son took the throne after the Restoration, and would prove to be one of Britain's more popular monarchs

all this had to change if parliament was going to win the war. He supported the establishment of parliament's New Model Army – a national force that could fight anywhere – and when, in a bid to improve the quality of its officers, parliament passed its 'Self Denying Ordnance', requiring MPs to resign their commissions, he was happy to lay down his command. Commanded by Sir Thomas Fairfax and with Oliver Cromwell as its General of Horse, the New Model Army defeated the main Royalist army at Naseby in June 1645. It was the decisive battle of the Civil War.

Hopton was again given an independent command in January 1646, when he was made general of the remaining Royalist forces in the south-west, but by then, the King's cause was lost. In February, the New Model Army crushed his forces at Great Torrington, and that April he followed Charles's son, the Prince of Wales, into exile, dying in Bruges in 1652.

Hopton seems to have avoided the infighting that plagued the Royalist

High Command through much of the Civil War, and nobody seems to have had a bad word to say about him. But the number of times he was outmanoeuvred suggests he had his limitations as a general. The Earl of Clarendon probably summed up Hopton best: "A man of great honour, integrity and piety, of great courage and industry, and an excellent officer for any command but the supreme, to which he was not equal."

As time went on, Waller, like so many of those who had fought for parliament at the start of the Civil War, became deeply unhappy about the route the revolution was taking.

He was one of the many moderate MPs purged from parliament by the army in 1648, he passionately opposed the trial and execution of Charles I in 1649, and was himself thrown into prison without trial for three years. Although he was released in 1652 (the year of Hopton's death), he was regarded with suspicion by the government. In 1658, he was

DID YOU KNOW?

Charles I wore an extra shirt on the chilly day of his execution, in case people mistook his shivering for fear.

"In the end, Waller saw the restoration of the monarchy as the only solution"

arrested again and brought before Oliver Cromwell, who had once served under Waller. Waller wrote that Cromwell was polite but treated him as a stranger.

In the end, like so many other Parliamentarians, Waller saw the restoration of the monarchy as the only solution to the divisions within the country, and he was active in the negotiations for the return of King Charles II. As his plans came to fruition, in 1660 he was readmitted to parliament, but a contemporary noted that as he and his allies entered Westminster Hall in triumph, William Prynne's "long sword ran between Sir W Waller's short legs and threw him down, which caused laughter." No doubt Waller, who died in 1668, would have seen this as a warning by God against the sin of pride. ◎

GET HOOKED

BOOK

For a more detailed look at many aspects of the wars, try *The Oxford Handbook of the English Revolution* edited by Michael J Braddick (Oxford University Press, 2015).





Dr Saunders strikes back

Psychiatrist suffers stroke, then analyses symptoms to help others

Dr Tony Saunders always looked after his health, so it seemed doubly unfair when he collapsed with a major stroke in the gym.

Tony's family were worried that he could die, as stroke takes a life every 13 minutes in the UK. And it's the leading cause of severe adult disability.

Fortunately, with excellent treatment, Tony eventually returned to work.

But Tony noticed that discussing his stroke made him anxious – he even started stuttering.

As a psychiatrist, he identified this as post-traumatic stress disorder. He then realised that, on top of his medical training, he now had valuable first-hand experience of stroke.

So Tony struck back by overcoming his anxiety, and giving talks to medical students. As a result,

a new generation of doctors are supporting their patients with powerful new techniques.

This is Tony's legacy. And now you can strike back against stroke too, by leaving us a legacy of your own.

Stroke
association

Together we can conquer stroke.

Call **020 7566 1505** email **legacy@stroke.org.uk** or visit **stroke.org.uk/legacy**



TOMB RAIDER THE GREAT BELZONI

AN UNSUNG HERO?

Tutankhamun's discoverer, Howard Carter, described Belzoni as "one of the most remarkable men in the whole history of Egyptology", while others consider him nothing better than a thief

TOMB RAIDER

THE GREAT BELZONI

On the 200th anniversary of his greatest find, Giovanni Belzoni still delights and horrifies in equal measure.

Jonny Wilkes explores the adventures of this circus strongman-turned-Egyptologist



Giovanni Belzoni stepped slowly with only a candle to pierce the darkness, the sand crunching under his feet and the air musty from being trapped for over three millennia. Sometimes the tunnels were barely tall enough for his towering, muscular frame. He wound his way down stairways and through pillared halls, marvelling at the still-unreadable hieroglyphics on the walls or the multitude of reliefs portraying gods and goddesses, rituals, scarabs, snakes and the unknown hero buried within.

“A new and perfect monument of Egyptian antiquity,” wrote Belzoni about the tomb. “Superior to any other in point of grandeur, style and preservation.” The deeper he went, the more relics he acquired and the more vivid the reds, blues, whites and golds became – as if freshly painted, he remarked.

Then, inside a high-vaulted chamber, Belzoni identified the tomb’s most splendid treasure: a sarcophagus cut from a single piece of alabaster. The delicate-looking, translucent shell measured almost three metres long and had hundreds of intricately carved figures on its sides, which could be illuminated by a torch inside. Even that the lid had been broken and its occupant removed, the result of an ancient robbery, failed to spoil this most “beautiful and invaluable” artefact.

PYRAMID MAN

It is 200 years since Belzoni discovered the tomb of Seti I on 17 October 1817, and the Pharaoh’s unique sarcophagus. And while he is remembered for this find, plus a long list of other achievements in Egypt, there is no questioning that Belzoni’s path to becoming an archaeologist, and his methods in collecting antiquities, were hardly typical.

Only a few years earlier, he was in the theatre halls and fairs of Britain making a modest living as a travelling strongman. A giant of the time at an alleged 6ft 7in, the Padua-born son of a barber spent nearly a decade performing under the names ‘Patagonian Sampson’ or

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TOMB RAIDER THE GREAT BELZONI

‘Great Belzoni’. His speciality – referred to, appropriately enough, as the human pyramid – involved wearing an iron frame harness fitted with wooden benches, on which he could supposedly lift 12 punters before pacing the stage waving flags.

Going to Egypt only came about thanks to a chance meeting. In 1815, Belzoni, approaching 40, and his equally daring wife Sarah, set their sights on the theatrical stages of Constantinople. In Malta, however, they met an emissary of the most powerful man in Egypt, the pasha Muhammad Ali, who sought new technologies to modernise the country, particularly irrigation of the Nile. This caught Belzoni’s attention. Smart, ambitious and fostering an amateur interest in water hydraulics since his youth in Rome, he enjoyed the idea of leaving his circus strongman days behind him and giving engineering a go.

That career did not last long, though. Belzoni arrived in Cairo to demonstrate his water wheel design, which worked efficiently enough, but the pasha rejected his idea. Left penniless and unemployed, he accepted he needed to think again. Helped by Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt – who befriended Belzoni with tales of his exploits, such as disguising as a Muslim in Mecca – he found an opportunity with the recently installed British consul-general, Henry Salt.

Salt looked to make his fortune selling antiquities to the British Museum. Ancient Egypt had become something of a boom

industry since Napoleon’s campaign in the country in 1798–99, so to satisfy the growing fashion for artefacts in Europe, collectors sifted through the sands for statues, carvings and anything else that they could move.

One item Salt eyed greedily was the ‘Younger Memnon’, a 2.7-metre carved granite upper body of Ramesses II. Lying in the ruins of a mortuary temple at Thebes, the face remained so well preserved that, despite being separated from the body, the statue made a highly desirable prize. But it weighed between seven and eight tons. Moving something so heavy had defeated earlier French collectors (a hole in the right shoulder reveals how they planned to use dynamite to separate the face from the torso to make it lighter).

Belzoni had less claim as an expert of ancient objects than he did water engineering, yet he convinced Salt he could move the statue five miles over land to the Nile, ready to sail to London. Having

believed he could make his name building the country’s future, Belzoni would seek glory by digging up Egypt’s past.

AMATEUR ARCHAEOLOGY

On 30 June 1816, Belzoni and Sarah embarked on the 300-mile journey to Thebes, over the river from modern-day Luxor. They had little money, so hired a cheap boat and only brought rope and timber as equipment. When they arrived at Ramesses II’s temple, the sight left them in awe. “It appeared to me like entering a city of giants who after a long conflict were all destroyed, leaving ruins of their various temples as the only proof of their former existence,” wrote Belzoni.

Once he identified the Younger Memnon – “With its face turned upwards, and apparently smiling on me, at the thought of being taken



▲ SARCOPHAGUS LID OF RAMESSES III

Location: Valley of the Kings

Today: Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge

Belzoni may not have discovered the tomb of Ramesses III, but he extricated the three-metre-high, seven-ton lid of the sarcophagus. It had been offered to him as a meek peace offering by his rival, Drovetti, who could not have known – with it buried in sand and laying upside down – how magnificent it would be. Carved from red granite, the cartouche depicts Ramesses III as Osiris, god of the afterlife, with goddesses Isis and Nephtys on each side.



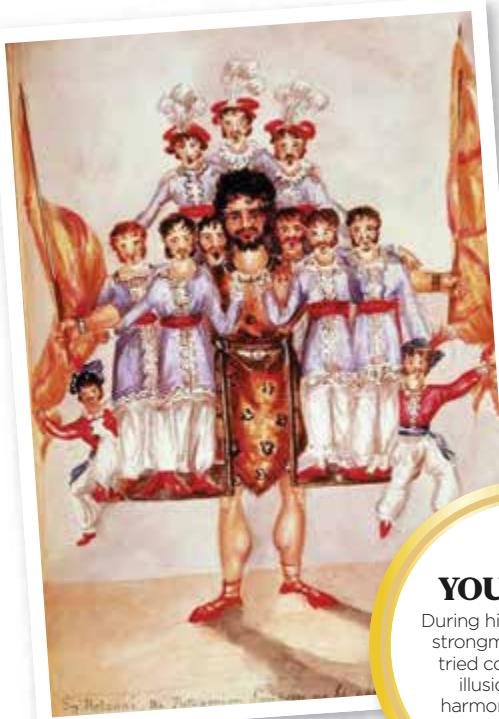
▲ HEAD AND ARM OF AMENHOTEP III

Location: Karnak

Today: British Museum, London

Among Belzoni’s many finds at Karnak were the granite head and arm of a colossal statue of 18th-dynasty pharaoh Amenhotep III, which he unearthed with his friend Henry Beechey at the Mut temple enclosure in 1817. It took eight days to move the 2.9-metre head just a mile.

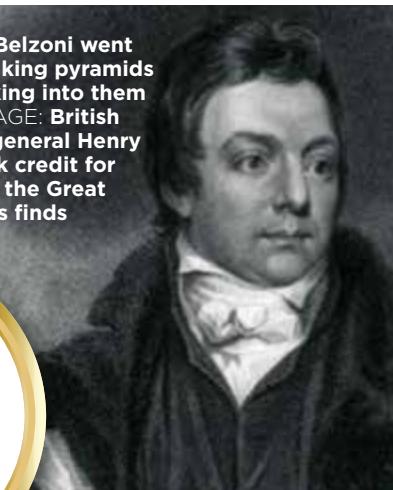
ALAMY X3, GETTY X5, NATIONAL MUSEUM LIVERPOOL X1, RE/SHUTTERSTOCK X1



LEFT: Belzoni went from making pyramids to breaking into them
THIS IMAGE: British consul-general Henry Salt took credit for many of the Great Belzoni’s finds

DID YOU KNOW?

During his days as a circus strongman, Belzoni also tried conjuring, optical illusions, the glass harmonica and acting (once with a bear).



TREASURE TROVE THE GREAT BELZONI'S GREATEST FINDS



▲ STATUES OF SEKHMET

Location: Karnak

Today: World Museum, Liverpool

Although several statues of the lion-headed goddess Sekhmet were discovered in near-perfect condition, that did not stop the Great Belzoni carving his name into them.

▲ ENTRANCE TO PYRAMID OF KHAFRE

Location: Giza

Finding a way into the second-largest of the pyramids of Giza had proven such a futile task that general belief held that it was solid throughout. Even Belzoni's own workers called him 'magnoon' (madman) for looking for an entrance, yet it only took him a matter of weeks of examining the stones to unlock the mystery. He found the lost entrance on the northern face in 1818.



▲ SARCOPHAGUS OF SETI I

Location: Valley of the Kings

Today: Sir John Soane's Museum, London

In the heart of Seti I's cavernous and intricately decorated tomb, Belzoni saw something on 17 October 1817 he declared to have no equal in the world. It was a three-metre sarcophagus, cut from a single piece of alabaster and decorated with inscriptions and hundreds of figures.

► PHILAE OBELISK

Location: Island of Philae

Today: Kingston Lacy, Dorset

Finding the red granite obelisk in 1815 was the easy part. Moving it on behalf of English explorer William John Bankes, who wanted it for his country estate, proved torturous.



► THE YOUNGER MEMNON

Location: Ramesseum mortuary temple, Thebes

Today: British Museum, London

Belzoni succeeded where no one else could - transporting the much-desired carved head from a statue of Ramesses II to the Nile. Dragging the granite giant, weighing over seven tons, required 80 men, days of toil in sweltering heat and Belzoni's tireless determination. It would be sent on to the British Museum, but under the name of Henry Salt.



◀ ENTRANCE TO ABU SIMBEL

Location: Aswan

Today: Relocated to Lake Nasser

When Belzoni first reached the Great Temple of Abu Simbel, only the head of one of the four giant statues of Ramesses II remained visible. It took two digs, plenty of local help and the ingenious use of palisades to find the entrance. Unfortunately, it contained few treasures.

BELZONI WASN'T ALONE IN DIGGING UP EGYPT...

5 OTHER GROUND-BREAKING EGYPTOLOGISTS

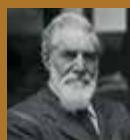
PIERRE-FRANÇOIS BOUCHARD

In July 1799, while serving as an officer in the French Army during Napoleon's Egypt campaign, Bouchard discovered a large, black stone near the port of Rosetta. Inscribed with three different languages, the Rosetta Stone provided the key to deciphering hieroglyphics.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA CAVIGLIA

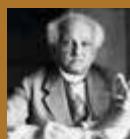
The Italian explorer had also been hired by British consul-general Henry Salt, this time to uncover the sunken Sphinx. As Caviglia shared a first name with Belzoni, though, there was confusion over who to credit for his 1817 dig.

FLINDERS PETRIE



Along with his wife Hilda, Petrie pioneered scientific techniques and practices for archaeological excavations, developed at numerous sites. Perhaps the Englishman's greatest find, in 1896, was the Merneptah Stele, a tablet that includes the only mention of 'Israel' from Ancient Egypt.

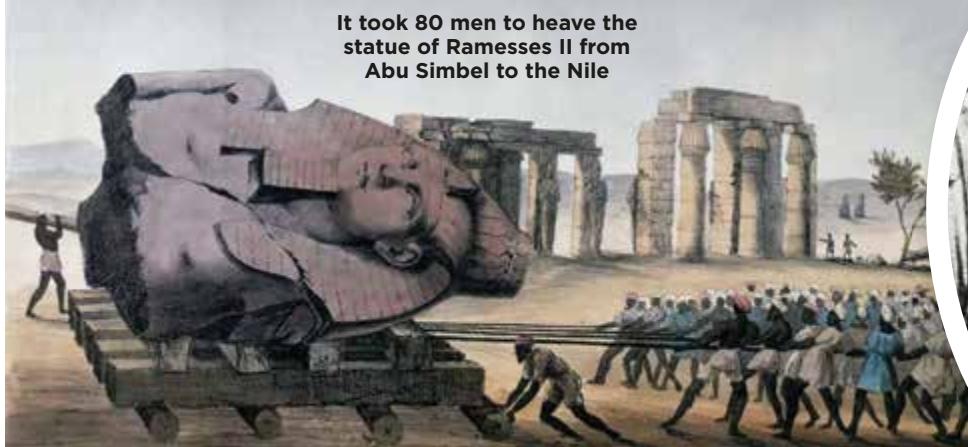
LUDWIG BORCHARDT



During a dig in Amarna on 6 December 1912, the German archaeologist unearthed a beautiful limestone bust of 14th-century-BC queen Nefertiti. It is now one of Egypt's most famous artefacts, attracting admirers from around the world to the Neues Museum in Berlin.

HOWARD CARTER

This list would not be complete without the discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb by English Egyptologist Howard Carter. On 26 November 1922, after years of fruitless searching, he breached the doorway and saw, as he announced to those around him, "wonderful things".



It took 80 men to heave the statue of Ramesses II from Abu Simbel to the Nile

"Having believed he could make his name building the country's future, Belzoni would seek glory by digging up Egypt's past"

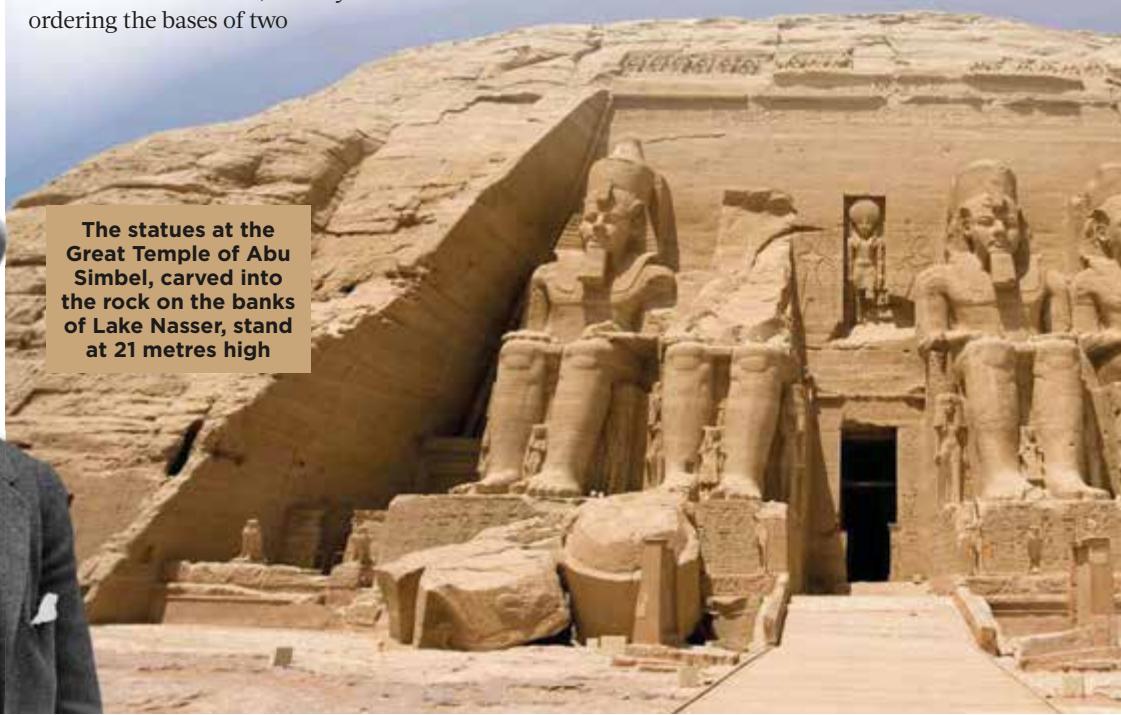
to England," – he began the colossal task. Belzoni not only raced against time to reach the Nile before the flood season, but his efforts to employ locals were hampered by a man working for the French, who would become his chief rival throughout his time in Egypt: Bernardino Drovetti. To get the 80 men he needed, Belzoni resorted to bribes and threats, putting his muscular physique to good use. "In this country," he declared, "respect is paid only to the strongest."

With the statue eventually levered onto a wooden sledge, the slow and backbreaking process of dragging it along rollers got underway on 7 July. Some days, they moved only a few metres. The workers chanted as they pulled – it being Ramadan, they could not eat until the Sun went down – Belzoni yelled commands and Sarah followed. Like many of his contemporaries, Belzoni showed an unfortunate disregard for antiquities not deemed of interest, notably ordering the bases of two

columns blocking his path to be ripped down. Yet after weeks of exhausting labour, Belzoni and his statue arrived on the banks of the Nile on 12 August.

Belzoni succeeded where everyone else had failed, and he wanted more. Rather than wait for a boat large enough to load the statue, he explored the Valley of the Kings – the burial site of pharaohs – and sailed south into Nubia to build a collection. Belzoni and Sarah snaked their way along the Nile and bartered coffee, tobacco and beads with locals, as they hunted treasures at the ancient temples and monuments on the river banks.

A local chief once asked Belzoni: "Have you a scarcity of stones in Europe that you come here to fetch them away?" He replied that Europe had plenty, but Egypt's were of a better sort. At the ruins on the island of Philae, he took possession of 16 blocks that form a decorated



The statues at the Great Temple of Abu Simbel, carved into the rock on the banks of Lake Nasser, stand at 21 metres high



French Egyptologist Bernardino Drovetti was Belzoni's greatest rival

wall, although he then had them cut smaller to make them easier to carry.

The Belzonis' final destination was Abu Simbel, where Ramesses II had cut two temples into the mountainside on the west bank. The smaller, built to honour his consort Nefertari, could still be seen, while the four 21-metre statues in front of the Great Temple had nearly disappeared. Belzoni, having heard of his friend Burckhardt's visit in 1813, longed to see if he could find the entrance, but he compared removing the mountain of sand to "making a hole in water". With nowhere near enough time, money, supplies or labour, they returned to Thebes.

ABOVE THE SALT

By the time Belzoni returned to Cairo, he had amassed an impressive collection of statues from the Karnak temples and the Younger Memnon, for which Salt paid £100. Salt also agreed to a second expedition, but that did not mean the two worked well together. They each had different ideas of their relationship – while Salt always considered Belzoni to be in his private employ, Belzoni believed he acted on behalf of the British Museum. He grew increasingly concerned that his involvement would not receive full credit.

This made him more determined to collect as many antiquities as he could and ensure the world knew who found them. Belzoni, leaving Sarah in Cairo, departed for Thebes in February 1817, only to learn that Drovetti had secured firmans (permissions) to dig. He later had some of his finds vandalised by French agents. By focusing on tombs instead, Belzoni sought out canopic jars, amulets and profitable shreds of papyri, but also destroyed countless mummies by carelessly stepping, and once sitting, on them. He wrote of an examination of two female mummies: "Their hair pretty long and well preserved, though it was easily separated from the head by pulling it a little."

Belzoni, by now wearing Turkish dress and growing his beard long, continued to Philae to wait for Sarah. By the time she arrived, he had invited two Royal Navy officers to join his excavation of Abu Simbel, which already included Salt's secretary Henry Beechey and a Greek collector nicknamed Yanni. The boat had no more room, so to long-suffering Sarah's "great mortification", Belzoni sailed away without her. Not to be out undone, she went on her own adventure to the Holy Land – and snuck into a mosque.

Back at Abu Simbel on 29 June, Belzoni resumed his search for the way into the temple. Over a month of digging – during which provisions ran low and the local help stopped showing up, leaving Belzoni and his small team to carry on themselves – they cleared much of the sand off the giant statues. Then, on 1 August, the call went up that an opening had been discovered. Waiting until the next morning to let the 3,000-year-old air clear, they first saw the wonders of Abu Simbel's halls and mighty statues in the early-morning sunshine. Yet Belzoni, not knowing how iconic this place would become, perhaps felt a twinge of disappointment. The temple contained few treasures to take away, let alone rooms of gold (as some of the legends had claimed). They stayed in the sweltering heat long enough to record details from the temple and carve their names in the wall.

Belzoni's next landmark discovery came within a couple of months. Drovetti still controlled excavations in Thebes, so Belzoni pushed deeper into the Valley of the Kings, where he had an uncanny ability to locate lost tombs (four in 12 days, by one account). That did not leave much time for taking due care – once using a battering ram to break down an outer wall.

"A fortunate day, one of the best perhaps of my life," was how Belzoni

Belzoni grew his beard long and adopted the local dress

PLUNDERER OR PIONEER?

WAS BELZONI A TREASURE HUNTER OR ARCHAEOLOGIST?

He stepped on mummies; he pulled down ancient columns and smashed through a tomb wall with a battering ram; he carved his name on statues and cut up artefacts to make them easier to carry. Belzoni's actions could make today's archaeologists grimace.

Egyptology was in its early days, with scientific methods for excavations still decades away. People like Belzoni had to work out themselves how to collect the antiquities littering the sands, unwanted by the locals, while keeping their work lucrative. To this day, Belzoni faces accusations of plundering. Yet he actually took more care than others – his rival Drovetti worked in bulk so cared little for damages, while Jean-François Champollion once cut away a whole section of decorated wall.

Belzoni, at least, understood the importance of making records, such as the measurements of Abu Simbel, and longed to see his collections in the British Museum. Therefore, he is part of both the treasure-hunting past and the sophisticated future of archaeology.



Evidence of Belzoni's presence can be seen at Ramesses' mortuary temple, where he carved his name in the stone

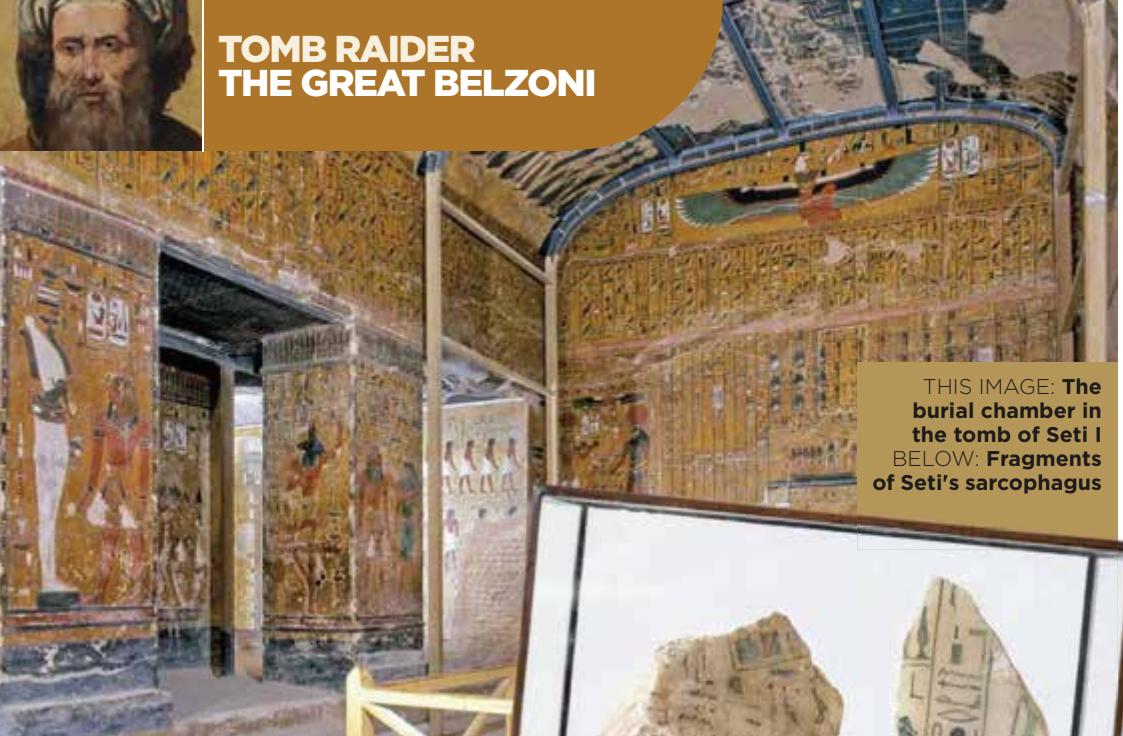
described 17 October 1817, the day he opened the magnificent tomb of Seti I. The alabaster sarcophagus alone constituted a career-defining haul, but Belzoni further uncovered hundreds of wooden shabti figures (which act as servants in the afterlife) and even the remains of an embalmed bull.

It would not be a Belzoni discovery, however, without a few blunders. One corridor could not be explored due to being blocked by bat dung and, more egregiously, Belzoni severely dulled the fresh-looking paintwork by taking wax





TOMB RAIDER THE GREAT BELZONI



THIS IMAGE: The burial chamber in the tomb of Seti I
BELOW: Fragments of Seti's sarcophagus



impressions of the walls. A flash flood would later cause substantial damage inside, but the longest tomb of the Valley of the Kings, at 136 metres, is still remembered as 'Belzoni's Tomb'.

Still, Belzoni wanted to do more. He carried out "a little private business" in Giza, which actually meant becoming the first man in millennia to open the entrance to the second pyramid and explore the burial chambers. He initially kept it quiet out of ongoing fears that Salt claimed credit for everything he did.

Then – tired with the scandals and petty rivalries that plagued him along the Nile, thanks to Drovetti – Belzoni looked to the deserts on either side. His 40-day expedition in 1818 successfully identified the ruins of the Greco-Roman port of Berenice on the Red Sea. It became a shambles, though, as they forgot to bring spades, so the only digging could be done by a young boy with a large seashell. For his final adventure in Egypt, in April 1819, Belzoni set off west in search of the legendary Siwa Oasis, where Alexander the Great had supposedly visited. He went to the wrong place.

FROM HERE TO TIMBUKTU

Belzoni and Sarah left Egypt in September, following the path of his beloved treasures back to England. Unsurprisingly, given his concerns over Salt and conflicts with Drovetti, Belzoni had barely settled before his focus turned to establishing the legacy he wanted. By 1820, he had already written and published a hugely popular, if hastily put together, account of his travels in Egypt.

"Belzoni destroyed countless mummies by stepping, and once sitting, on them"

Following this came an exhibition of his work, complete with facsimiles of chambers from Seti's tomb, models of Abu Simbel and a host of the finest statues and artefacts. In a publicity move, Belzoni unwrapped a mummy in front of an audience of doctors. The exhibition was a sensation, with some 1,900 visitors paying half a crown to get into the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly on the first day in May 1821. The handsome, colourful Belzoni briefly became a favourite among the social elite of London and also Russia, where he went to meet Tsar Alexander I.

When the spectacle inevitably ended, the Great Belzoni felt the pull of another expedition – to trace the source of the Niger River in West Africa on his way to Timbuktu. It had been the unfulfilled desire of his much-respected friend Burckhardt, who had died, unknown to Belzoni, the day before the discovery of Seti's tomb. Belzoni only made it as far as Benin before he caught dysentery and died, aged 45, on 3 December 1823.

Belzoni went from circus strongman to plundering Egyptologist, who brought a wealth of treasures back to the surface – just not all in one piece. ◎

DID YOU KNOW?

Some local dealers once presented Belzoni with a large diamond. On closer inspection, it turned out to be a glass stopper from a cruet bottle.

Q&A

Joanna Tinworth



Tinworth is the curator of 'Egypt Uncovered: Belzoni and the Tomb of Pharaoh Seti I'. The exhibition is at Sir John Soane's Museum from 11 October to 15 April 2018. www.soane.org/whats-on

Q Was the Great Belzoni a treasure hunter or a pioneer of scientific Egyptology?

A Neither. He was possibly an intuitive and enthusiastic explorer. Belzoni lived in an age when rivals were blowing up tombs to access treasures, and it was not unusual to remove antiquities from the country.

Q Was there a single incident from his work that stood out to you?

A I'm astounded Belzoni managed, in little over two weeks, to transport the colossal seven-ton granite bust of Ramesses II from the King's memorial temple at Luxor to the Nile. I think it is an example of the passion, energy and talent of the man.

Q Why was the sarcophagus of Seti I such a significant find?

A It was the first anthropoid stone sarcophagus to be made for a king, and incredibly finely carved. In fact, it had been made from a single block of a creamy stone called calcite, occasionally referred to as 'Egyptian alabaster'.

Q Why is Belzoni not as well-known as other Egyptologists?

A Partly because of the age he lived in. The 100 years that separated Belzoni and Howard Carter saw a change in communications, allowing Carter's achievements to have global impact. I also believe gold has a lot to do with it. There was heaps of it in Tutankhamun's tomb, while Seti I's had been stripped in ancient times by grave robbers.

GET HOOKED

READ

The Great Belzoni: The Circus Strongman Who Discovered Egypt's Ancient Treasures by Stanley Mayes (Tauris Parke Paperback, 2008) for a more detailed biography of Belzoni's life, from his circus days to his premature demise.

“I still find it difficult to talk about my experiences at sea.”

Derek, resident of The Royal Star & Garter Homes

Derek entered the Royal Navy in 1943, aged 18. He later joined HMS Loch Craggie, and took part in the Battle of the Atlantic. On Churchill's orders, his ship found and sank a German U-boat responsible for the torpedoing of seven Allied ships. The memories of this are still with him.

Today, the specialist nursing and therapeutic care that Derek receives from The Royal Star & Garter Homes allows him to retain his mobility and independence. However, as a charity, we can only continue to care for Derek with your help.

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#JVF18

Deadly fashions

From breathtaking bodices to flammable frocks, these historical clothing and beauty trends really were to die for...



KILLER HEELS

PLATFORM SHOES

This staple of the 1970s was more dangerous than coming down with Saturday Night Fever. The heels put the wearer at risk of stumbling over and injuring themselves during a bout of enthusiastic dancing. Many celebrities, including Naomi Campbell and Spice Girl Emma Bunton have been embarrassed (and hurt) as they fell victim to the high-soled shoes.

The arsenic used in dress-making caused rashes, skin lesions and, in the worst cases, death



GREEN-DYED MONSTER

ARSENIC TEXTILE DYE

If looks could kill, the vibrant green dresses of the Victorian era were drop-dead gorgeous. Literally. To get a brilliant shade of light green, the chemical arsenic was used as a dye, despite the fact that it was a known poison. The green frocks, bows and floral accessories may have looked striking, but they were toxic to their wearers, and to their makers – deadly.

BLOWN AWAY

CRINOLINE SKIRTS

The ostentatious wide skirts of old high-society ladies don't merely look impractical – they could also be deadly. With side effects such as being blown off cliffs during windy seaside walks, to getting burned in fireplaces, these stiff cages were lethal to over 3,000 fashion victims who donned them.



Crinoline skirts could reach circumferences of five metres



Small waists first became fashionable in 16th-century Europe, but fell from favour in the early 20th century

NECK-BREAKING

NECK RINGS

Partly to express their tribal identity, women of the Kayan tribe of Southeast Asia have historically worn metal neck rings to give the illusion of an elongated neck. This process begins when they are as young as five, and as the child grows, more coils are added. This has the effect of forcing the collarbone and ribcage downwards, leading to bruising and deformation.

A full set of rings can weigh up to ten kilos





The ideal waist size during the Victorian era was 22 inches, but they could be as small as 18 inches

A TIGHT SQUEEZE

CORSETS

They say beauty is pain, and nobody felt this more keenly than corset-wearing Victorian ladies. Laced so tightly that they reduced lung capacity by anything from two to 29 per cent, it was not uncommon for a wearer to faint, especially while dancing. The corsets also did irreparable damage to the internal organs and bones. The small intestines, stomach and liver were pushed downwards by the years of pressure exerted by the corset, while bones could often be deformed. Ouch!

BOOTS AREN'T MADE FOR WALKING

FOOT BINDING

Imagine being so wealthy you didn't need to use your feet to walk. Combine that with the trend for corsets, and you've got the shocking practice of foot binding, once popular with upper-class Chinese women. The feet of young girls would be broken and tightly bound for years, to ensure they had dainty 'lotus' feet when they grew up. The fact they wouldn't be able to walk didn't matter – they could be carried everywhere. The smaller their feet, the better a girl's marriage prospects.



Though foot binding was banned in 1912, in some areas it continued until the 1950s



POSITIVELY GLOWING

RADIOACTIVE MOISTURISER

The 19th-century craze for radioactive materials knew no bounds. After the discovery of radium, the brand-new, glow-in-the-dark element somehow found its way into beauty creams. They promised a radiant and bright rejuvenation to the skin, and brands such as Radia flew off the shelves in Boots, which sold the poisonous concoction in "all its 585 stores".

Tho-radia, a product sold in France, was based on radium and thorium

Exposure to high levels of radium can lead to anemia, cataracts, fractured teeth, cancer and even death

HAIR-ERASING

X-RAY HAIR REMOVAL

People have been searching for painless and long-lasting ways to remove body hair for centuries, but none have been more deadly than the use of X-rays. When early experiments with radiation at the turn of the 19th century revealed that it made hair fall out, certain quack doctors advocated its wondrous use as an alternative to shaving.

However, when many of the initial users started developing wrinkles, ulcers and even cancer, questions arose about its safety.



MAD HATTERS

MERCURY HATS

Alice in Wonderland author Lewis Carroll took inspiration from the era's mad hatters

When hats were all the rage in gentlemen's fashion, mercury was used to turn animal fur into soft felt. Those who made the hats would later show symptoms linked to mercury poisoning, such as memory loss, confusion and hallucinations. The phrase 'mad as a hatter' became popular as a result.

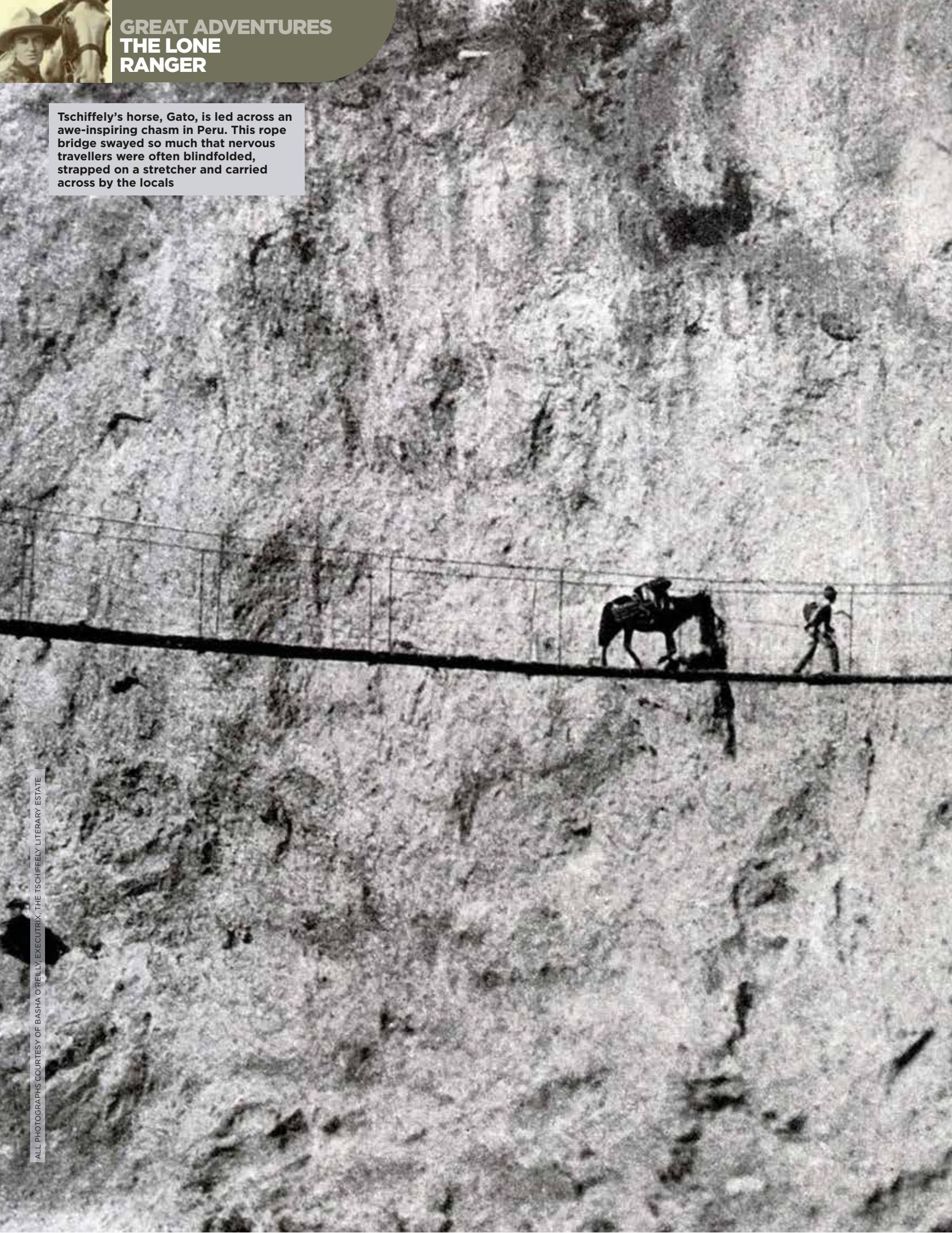
WHAT DO YOU THINK?

Know of any other deadly fashions that didn't make our list? Let us know!
Email: editor@historyrevealed.com



GREAT ADVENTURES THE LONE RANGER

Tschiffely's horse, Gato, is led across an awe-inspiring chasm in Peru. This rope bridge swayed so much that nervous travellers were often blindfolded, strapped on a stretcher and carried across by the locals



THE LONE RANGER

10,000 miles in the saddle

Pat Kinsella tracks the hoofsteps of Aimé Tschiffely and his horses during an extraordinary equine adventure across the Americas

“Dante’s Inferno is a creation of stupendous imagination, but the Peruvian deserts are real; very real”

Aimé Tschiffely on his voyage across South America



GREAT ADVENTURES THE LONE RANGER

On St George's Day 1925, a 30-year-old Swiss schoolteacher headed off on a horseback journey from Argentina. It would take him 10,000 miles across two continents, dodging snakes, crocodiles, revolutions, knife-wielding villains, vampire bats, bandits and outbreaks of bubonic plague en route.

Aimé Tschiffely began from Buenos Aires with a dog and a brace of barely broken-in Argentine Criollo horses, Mancha and Gato – descendants of the fine Spanish horses that arrived in 16th-century South America with the conquistadors.

The dog didn't make it much beyond the city limits before being booted by moody Mancha, suffering a busted collarbone and forcing Tschiffely to turn back and find a friend to look after his hound. He wouldn't return to pick it up for three years, in the meantime achieving a feat of equine endurance that to this day remains unequalled.

Most explorers of his era would have shot the injured dog, instead of inconveniencing themselves at the very outset of such an epic quest. But the mild-mannered school master had a fondness for animals – and a deep dislike of cruelty towards them – that would manifest itself many times during his journey. However, he wasn't squeamish about using

his weapons – including, on one occasion, against a drunk who attacked him with a machete.

WANDERING STAR

Tschiffely subsequently described his extraordinary expedition in a book that became a seminal classic of travel literature, inspiring generations of travellers and long riders to attempt odyseys of their own. During the journey, he observed, recorded and often participated in lots of local traditions and anarchic fiestas. Bedding down in extremely basic accommodation, or

camping in the grit with the gauchos, he often slept cheek-to-muzzle with his horses, forming an incredible bond with the animals during the trip.

Bedsides firearms, he carried with him

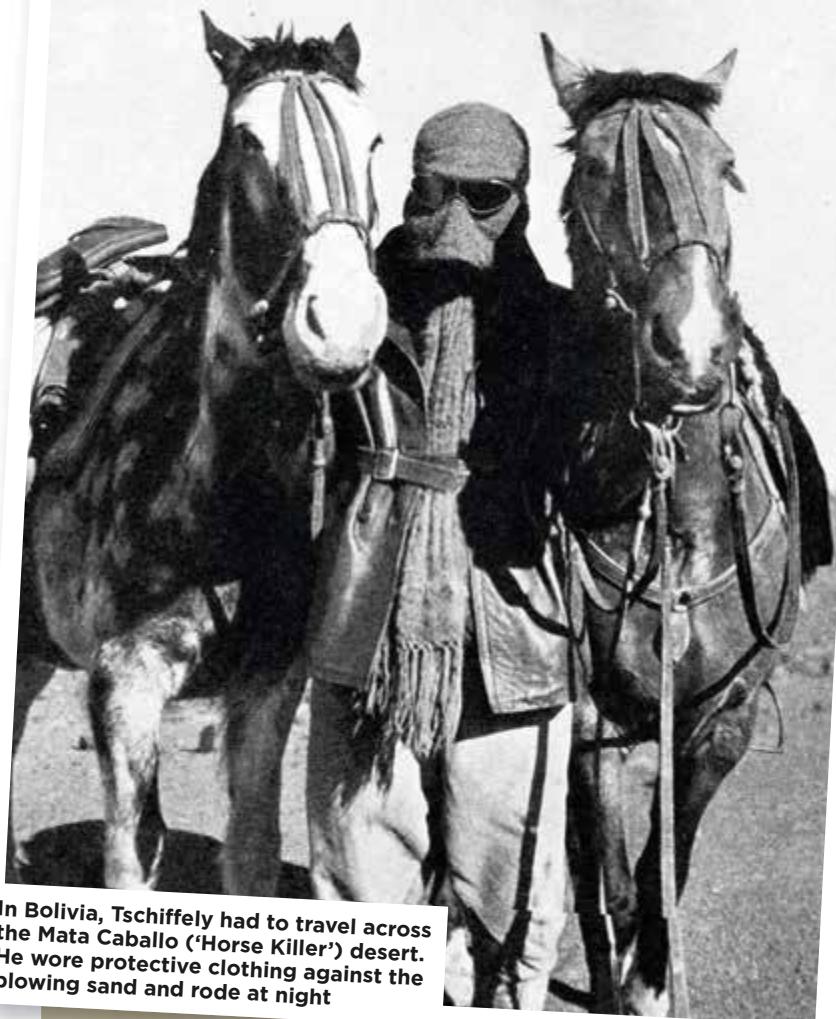
a couple of blankets, a kettle and pan, mosquito netting and some goggles to protect his eyes from wind and sand – which often made the locals run away in fear, thinking a devil was approaching them. He also carted around a great bag of silver coins, the only currency that was accepted outside of main cities.

After riding through Rosario and across the relentless desolation of the Pampas to Tucumán, Tschiffely reached the ankles of the Andes in the highlands of northern Argentina, where he enjoyed warm hospitality from strangers, and saw >

ILLUSTRATION: SUE GENT; ALL PHOTOGRAPHS COURTESY OF BASHA O'REILLY, THE TSCHIFFELY LITERARY ESTATE

20 SEP

Argentinian 'National Day of the Horse', celebrating the date Tschiffely arrived in New York in 1928.



In Bolivia, Tschiffely had to travel across the Mata Caballo ('Horse Killer') desert. He wore protective clothing against the blowing sand and rode at night

GEOGRAPHY

South and Central America in the 1920s were wilder than the West ever was. When Aimé Tschiffely set off on his epic journey, the Pan-American Highway was no more than a notion and Machu Picchu had only been discovered 13 years earlier. Trails were typically terrible, and he used a mixture of general knowledge, local guides and railway tracks to find his way across the Pampas, over the Andes and through tropical jungles.

1 23 APRIL 1925

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Amid widespread speculation that they are doomed to fail, Tschiffely and his horses begin their behemoth journey from the offices of the Buenos Aires Rural Society, going via Rosario to plod across the epic Pampas to Tucumán.

2 JUNE–SEPTEMBER 1925

Jujuy (Argentina) – La Paz (Bolivia) – Puno (Peru)

With the Atacama Desert off to the west on the Pacific Coast, Tschiffely sticks to high ground and enters the Andes in northern Argentina, before crossing into Bolivia and travelling via Potosí, La Paz and Lake Titicaca into Peru.

3 1 NOVEMBER 1925

Cuzco, Peru

On All Saints' Day, Tschiffely, Gato and Mancha reach the old Inca capital, gateway to recently rediscovered Machu Picchu, from where the Swiss school master explores many ruins. From here, they are joined by an Englishman, Mr W, who travels by mule with them as far as Ayacucho, where infected mosquito bites and injured hands force him to seek transport to Lima and medical attention. Vampire bats harass the horses along this stretch.

4 EARLY 1926

Peru

After farewelling Mr W and being abandoned by his guide, Tschiffely travels through Peru, passing Huancayo and reaching Lima, before tackling the coastal deserts that shadow the Pacific Ocean in the north of the country. At a dance in one seaside village, a knifefight breaks out and the explorer has to bluff his way out by pretending to have guns.

5 MID-1926

Ecuador – Colombia

Heading back into the highlands in Ecuador, Tschiffely takes on a *mozo* (mule boy) to accompany him. Following the Quito railway line, they're almost wiped out by a train. After exploring a volcano, the party crosses into Colombia, where river crossings are enlivened by the presence of caimans.

6 LATE NOVEMBER 1926

Colón, Panama

Forced to take a ship around the impassable Darién Gap, Tschiffely arrives at the entrance to the Panama Canal, crosses, and leaves South America behind to begin exploring Central America. He passes through Panama and Costa Rica, where they narrowly evade the rainy season. A coup d'état in Nicaragua forces the adventurer to sidestep that country by boat.

Unaware of the hardships he would endure, Tschiffely began his journey wearing traditional English jodhpurs





7 EARLY 1927 Guatemala

After passing through El Salvador, Tschiffely has an attack of malaria amid the volcanic landscape of Guatemala, where he is also forced to send Gato away to receive treatment for a leg injury after the horse goes lame.

8 MID-TO-LATE 1927 – 1928 Mexico

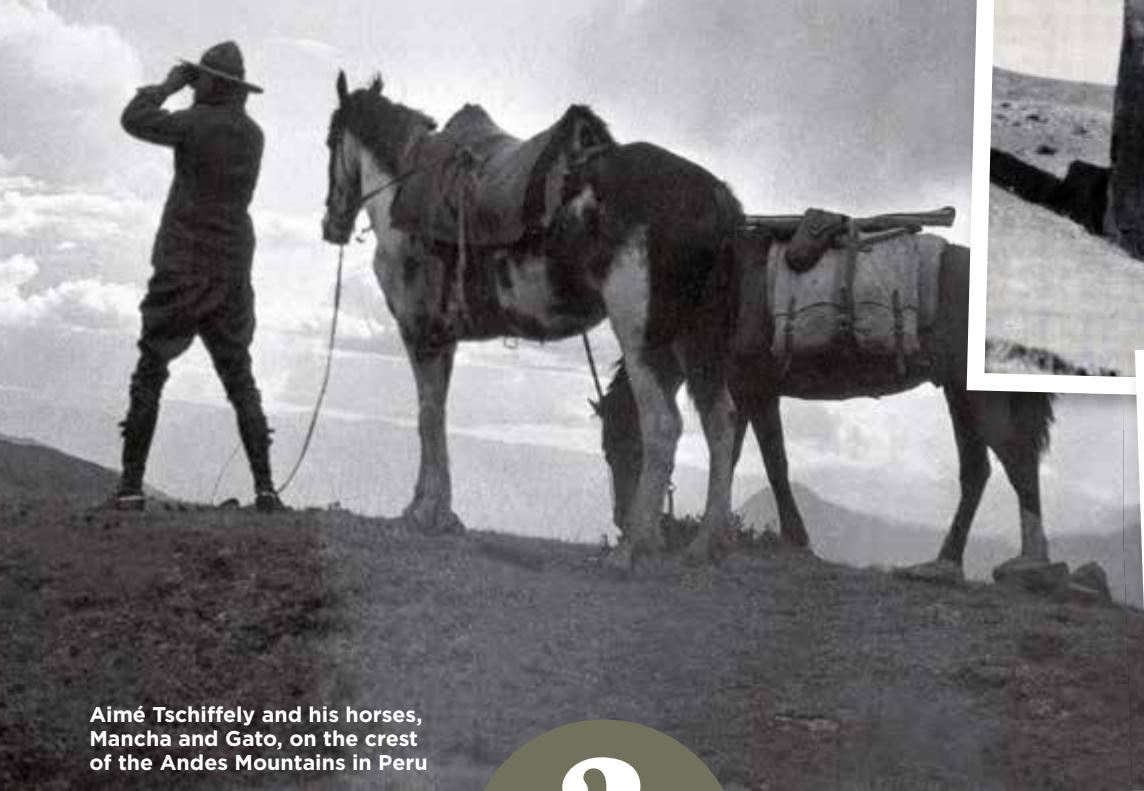
Rumbling rumours of revolution, plus press coverage of his trip and rising levels of fame, slow Tschiffely down as he moves through Mexico. Every village, town and city stage a fiesta to celebrate his achievements, and he is accompanied by an armed guard of soldiers for a time – some of whom help him retrieve Mancha from horse-stealing bandits.

9 1 SEPTEMBER 1928 Washington

After leaving Mexico, Tschiffely and his horses enter the US, experiencing two accidents involving traffic while travelling through Texas, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio to Washington, where he officially ends the ride. The journey carries on, however, with the man and his horses finally reaching New York by boat on 20 September 1928.



GREAT ADVENTURES THE LONE RANGER



Aimé Tschiffely and his horses, Mancha and Gato, on the crest of the Andes Mountains in Peru

3

The number of guns carried by Tschiffely.

cock fighting and machete duals taking place in villages.

Travelling via valleys and mountain passes, alongside locals with llamas, he continued through Jujuy towards the Bolivian border, exploring ancient ruins at Tilcara and even opening up graves to observe how the people of this prehistoric culture were buried sitting up.

Heading ever higher, towards the eyrie capital of La Paz, Tschiffely suffered from blood poisoning and altitude-related nosebleeds. Ignoring advice to return to Buenos Aires for treatment, he instead obtained an audience with a Quichua-speaking 'Indian' doctor, who quickly cured his ills with an elixir brewed with local herbs.

Across the Bolivian border and deeper into the mountains he continued, merrily munching coca leaves (the base ingredient of cocaine) and supping *chicha*. This was a 'native' beer made by locals who chew the corn, their saliva playing an important chemical part of the brewing process.

VAMPIRES AND GOLD

Traversing the Spanish Gold Trail, rumoured to be littered with lost treasure cached by conquistadors, Tschiffely reached the silver-lined mining town of Potosí. Passing Lake Poopó and La Paz, he clip-clopped onward to the ruins of Tiahuanaco and the stunning shores of Lake Titicaca. Exploring the shores of the world's highest navigable lake into Peru, he speculated about 'Atahualpa's Treasure' – more mythical stashes of bling, apparently hidden by the Incas once they'd observed the Spaniards' insatiable appetite for gold.

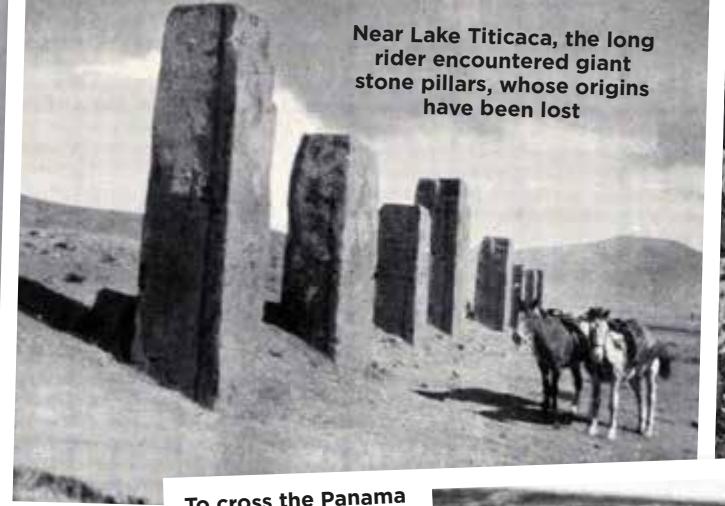
In Cuzco, gateway to the until-very-recently lost city of Machu Picchu, Tschiffely was temporarily joined by an Englishman he simply refers to as 'Mr W', who wanted to explore the ruins between the old Inca capital and the Pacific coast. Soon afterwards, Gato had a narrow escape after falling from a precipitous trail, with the horse and all Tschiffely's worldly belongings saved from the abyss below by trees.

In Peru's *quebradas* (rugged valleys), vampire bats began biting the horses. According to local lore, these bats half-hypnotise horses before sinking their fangs into the animals, by flying in circles and wafting cool air onto them until they get drowsy.

Mr W, plagued by infected mosquito bites, left the party in Ayacucho, while Tschiffely trekked on with a local guide, risking rickety hanging bridges. When the guide disappeared, taking the food supplies with him, the Swiss adventurer continued alone, reaching and then following the central Peruvian railroad to Huancayo, La Oroya, and then down to Lima on the Pacific Coast. Here, he experienced a bullfight, which he hated, and prepared to cross Peru's coastal deserts, where the heat was relentless and almost unbearable for horse and human.

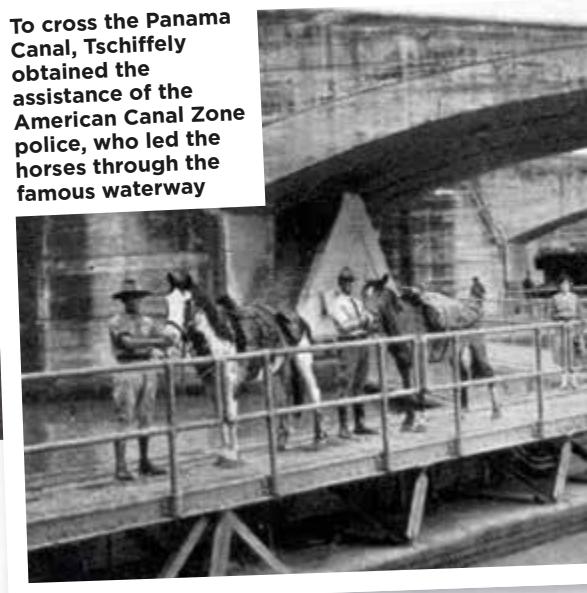
In seaside villages, he often slept in police stations, with Mancha and Gato kept in prison yards. In one such place, a Spaniard befriended Tschiffely and took him to a local dance, where he soon realised they were not welcome. Eventually, a fight erupted, during which the Spaniard stabbed a man.

With the situation escalating, Tschiffely bluffed his way out by pretending he was



Near Lake Titicaca, the long rider encountered giant stone pillars, whose origins have been lost

To cross the Panama Canal, Tschiffely obtained the assistance of the American Canal Zone police, who led the horses through the famous waterway



armed, and both Europeans were eventually chucked in jail for their own safety. The Spaniard was hurriedly dispatched aboard a boat, for fear the man might die and the police chief (his friend) would have to charge him with murder. Tschiffely made himself scarce too, vowing to avoid dances for the rest of his journey.

North of Paramonga, there were no waterholes for 100 miles, so Tschiffely attempted to cross the desert in one trip. To avoid getting lost at night, he had to wait for a full moon, but in doing so ran the risk of catching bubonic plague – an epidemic of which was afflicting the town. Danger lurked around every corner, however, and once beyond the burning sands, the explorer and his horses survived being swept away during a river crossing.

In Lima, Tschiffely experimented with opium and, once beyond the capital, slept on a haunted sand hill, where he was kept awake by inexplicable noises that locals later claimed to be the sound of the 'dead Indians of the Gentilar' dancing to drums.

Traversing Ecuador, he favoured the Andean highlands over the swampy coast, and travelled for a period with friendly smugglers. Here, he also met Jibaro people, famous for shrinking human heads. In his book, Tschiffely talked matter-of-factly about owning the head of a young girl, until he tired of the macabre souvenir and gave it away.

Here, he also picked up a live and complete human companion, a 16-year-old orphan called Victor Jimenez, to act as a *mozo* (mule boy).



Tschiffely had to put blankets on Mancha and Gato to protect them from repeated attacks by blood-sucking vampire bats



Just days later, while following the Quito railway line up the narrow Nariz del Diablo ('Devil's Nose'), they were both almost wiped out by a train.

While tracing the trail of an unbuilt railway from Ecuador into Colombia, Tschiffely explored a volcano at Galeras, unwisely descending into the steaming caldera and almost getting overcome by fumes.

In Colombia, they negotiated multiple river crossings, risking encounters with several jaw-snapping caimans. During a side trip to Bogotá

In a race against the rainy season, he rapidly crossed Cerro de la Muerte ('Death Mountain') to San José, out-running the wild 'wet' – which could have derailed the expedition – by just 24 hours. Forced to sidestep Nicaragua by an unfolding revolution, Tschiffely took a third boat from Puntarenas to El Salvador, where he was warned about a poisonous spider, infamous for attacking horses. He avoided the arachnid, but had an attack of malaria in Guatemala. Worse still, he had to bid adieu to Gato for a period when they reached Mexico, after the horse became lame.

By the time he reached Mexico, where revolution was also in the air, news of the

"I felt strongly tempted to quote to them the saying, 'Let fools laugh, wise men dare and win'"

Aimé Tschiffely, after being mocked by gentlemen of the press

to sort out onward travel to Panama, Tschiffely came within a few feet of being struck by lightning, the bolt throwing him and a mule to the ground.

RAIN AND REVOLUTIONS

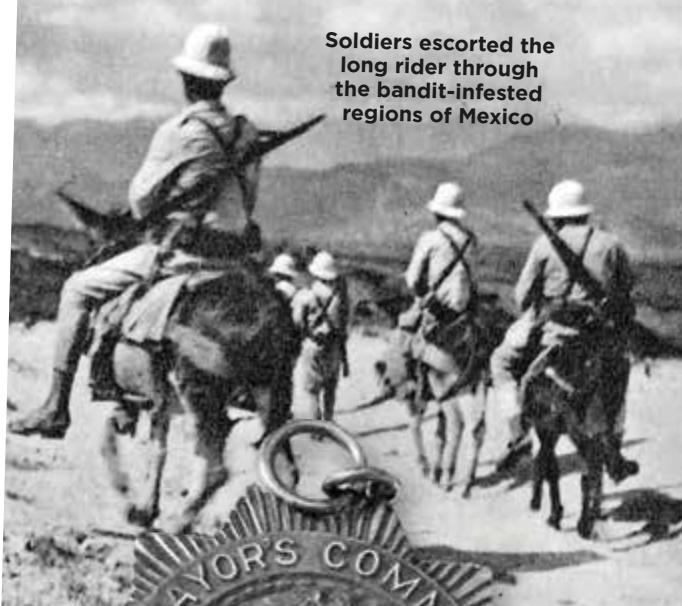
An unavoidable three-day steamboat trip took the party along the Magdalena River, and from Cartegena, on Colombia's Caribbean coast, Tschiffely was forced to board another ship to Colón, Panama to avoid the impassable swamps of the Darién Gap.

Victor was so unwell by this stage that he was hospitalised, while Tschiffely crossed the canal and continued through Central America. In the forests close to the hazy border with Costa Rica, he endured such hunger he was forced to shoot a monkey, and caimans again became both a concern and a source of food.

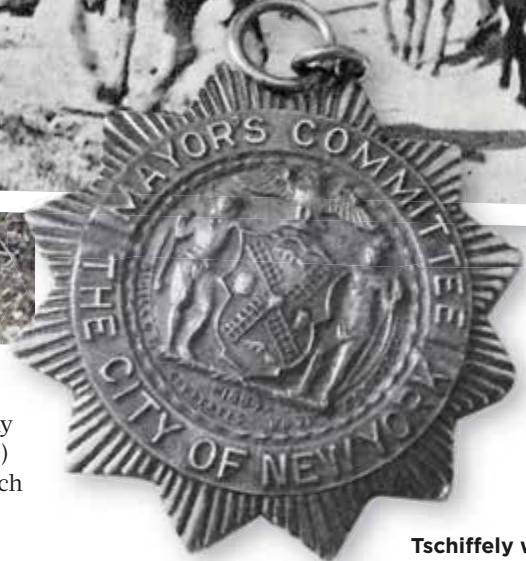
adventure had made a celebrity of Tschiffely, who was granted an armed escort – something he was very glad of when Mancha was stolen by bandits and the soldiers helped him recover his remaining horse.

Growing fame led to a succession of exhausting fiestas being held in his honour, but Tschiffely was more buoyed in Mexico City, when he and Mancha were reunited with the much-healed Gato. The party worked their way across the Mexican mesa (tableland), and eventually crossed the Rio Grande and travelled into Texas over the bridge at Laredo.

Once in the US – a country he described as full of "real estate agents, Quaker Oats, electrocutions, cement roads, motorists and Gideon Bibles" – Tschiffely decided to end his ride in Washington instead of New York, a decision influenced by two traffic accidents.



Soldiers escorted the long rider through the bandit-infested regions of Mexico



Tschiffely was presented with the New York City Medal

He traversed Texas, Oklahoma and St Louis, where Gato was left with a wealthy horse owner, and continued with Mancha across the Mississippi and through Indianapolis, Columbus and the Blue Ridge Mountains to Washington. Here, happy to have linked the capital cities of Argentina and the United States with an unparalleled horseback journey, Tschiffely dismounted for the final time. Soon afterwards, the dream team were back together in New York, where the equine heroes spent ten days starring at the International Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. ◎

GET HOOKED

READ

Tschiffely's Ride: Ten Thousand Miles in the Saddle from Southern Cross to Pole Star by Aimé Tschiffely (The Long Riders' Guild Press, 2001).

To learn more about equestrian travel and Aimé Tschiffely, please visit www.thelongridersguild.com and www.aimetschiffely.org.

DID YOU KNOW?

As Tschiffely rather causally recounted at the end of his book, if he hadn't been convinced to stay on in Washington to give a lecture to the National Geographic Society, both he and his beloved horses would probably have been aboard the *Vestris*, which sank with the loss of a third of all souls aboard on 12 November 1928, while travelling from New York to the River Plate.

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YOU ONLY
LIVE TWICE
As a Special
Operations
Executive agent in
German-occupied
Europe, Skarbek's
cunning saved
herself and her
colleagues from
execution



KRYSTYNA SKARBEK

Churchill's favourite spy

Pat Kinsella uncovers the story of a Polish aristocrat-turned-MI6 agent, and how she evaded the Gestapo in one of World War II's most dangerous theatres of war



THE HISTORY MAKERS KRYSTYNA SKARBEK

On a moonlit July night in 1944, special agent 'Pauline' was jettisoned from the belly of an RAF plane over the Vercors plateau into the midst of Nazi-occupied France. Despite the clear skies, she was seized by violent winds and blown four miles off course, landing in a field with such force that the impact left her with a crushed revolver, bruised coccyx and damaged ankle.

Swiftly burying her chute and now-useless shooter, the woman immediately assumed the character of 'Jacqueline Armand', to match her forged papers, and ignoring the pain in her ankle and lower spine, walked back towards the intended dropzone.

Although her gun was gone, beneath farm-girl attire she carried a commando knife (strapped to her thigh), a silk map of the area and a cyanide pill encased in rubber – the last-resort escape route for a captured spy facing torture and execution. At dawn she was met by her French Resistance reception committee, and dropping her guard momentarily, let out a string of expletives that shocked even these battle-hardened fighters.

Beyond her gender, nothing about this remarkable woman was as it seemed. Her French was fluent and flawless – even when swearing – but she was Polish. She wore farming clothes, but was born into an aristocratic family, and the birth date in her fake passport placed her seven years south of her real age, 36.

Pauline's real name was Krystyna Skarbek, and she was about to start work as a courier for Francis Cammaerts, an English agent organising pockets of French Resistance in sabotage missions against the occupying Germans. Allied agents working behind enemy lines in 1944 had a life expectancy shorter than some butterflies. Cammaerts' original courier, Cecily Lefort, had been active for three months before being captured, interrogated and sent to Ravensbrück, Himmler's all-female concentration camp known as 'L'Enfer des Femmes' ('Women's Hell'), where she was gassed in 1945.

Skarbek knew the risks – she'd been engaged in espionage since 1939. Outwardly fearless and utterly unflappable, she thrived on the adrenaline surges that accompanied ultra-dangerous undercover operations, and had become adept at using her considerable charms to evade arrest and pass through checkpoints by arousing everything except suspicion.

Experience taught her to dress modestly and stay anonymous, but she exerted an extraordinary aura that beguiled many – men, women and even guard dogs – and some reports have drooled over the salacious details of her sexual relationships with other agents,



THE SPY WHO LOVED

THIS IMAGE: Skarbek with her lover and SOE colleague Andrzej Kowerski
RIGHT: With members of the guerilla resistance group, the 'Maquis'
BELOW: Cecily Lefort, a British agent who survived only three months in Occupied France

including Cammaerts, at the expense of her genuine contribution to the war effort.

Skarbek undoubtedly got a buzz from dancing with death, but her actions were primarily motivated by outrage at the treatment of her country and family by the Nazis, and she was unwilling to stand by while a wave of atrocities washed across Europe. Fluent in several languages, brave, resourceful and intelligent, she proved a game-changing asset for the Allies.

WILD CHILD

Born in Warsaw in 1908, to a Jewish mother who'd converted to Catholicism and married into an aristocratic Polish family, Skarbek was schooled in the art of adventure by her cavalier father, Count Jerzy Skarbek, who took her horse riding and skiing in the Tatra Mountains.

Skarbek worked in a car dealership after her father's death, when the family's fortunes declined, until the fumes affected her health. Aged 21, she entered into a short-lived marriage, before meeting her second husband, an enigmatic behemoth of a man called Jerzy Giżycki, with whom she travelled to England as the war clouds gathered over Europe.

DID YOU KNOW

Though Churchill was indeed a great admirer, it was his daughter Sarah who said Skarbek was his "favourite spy"

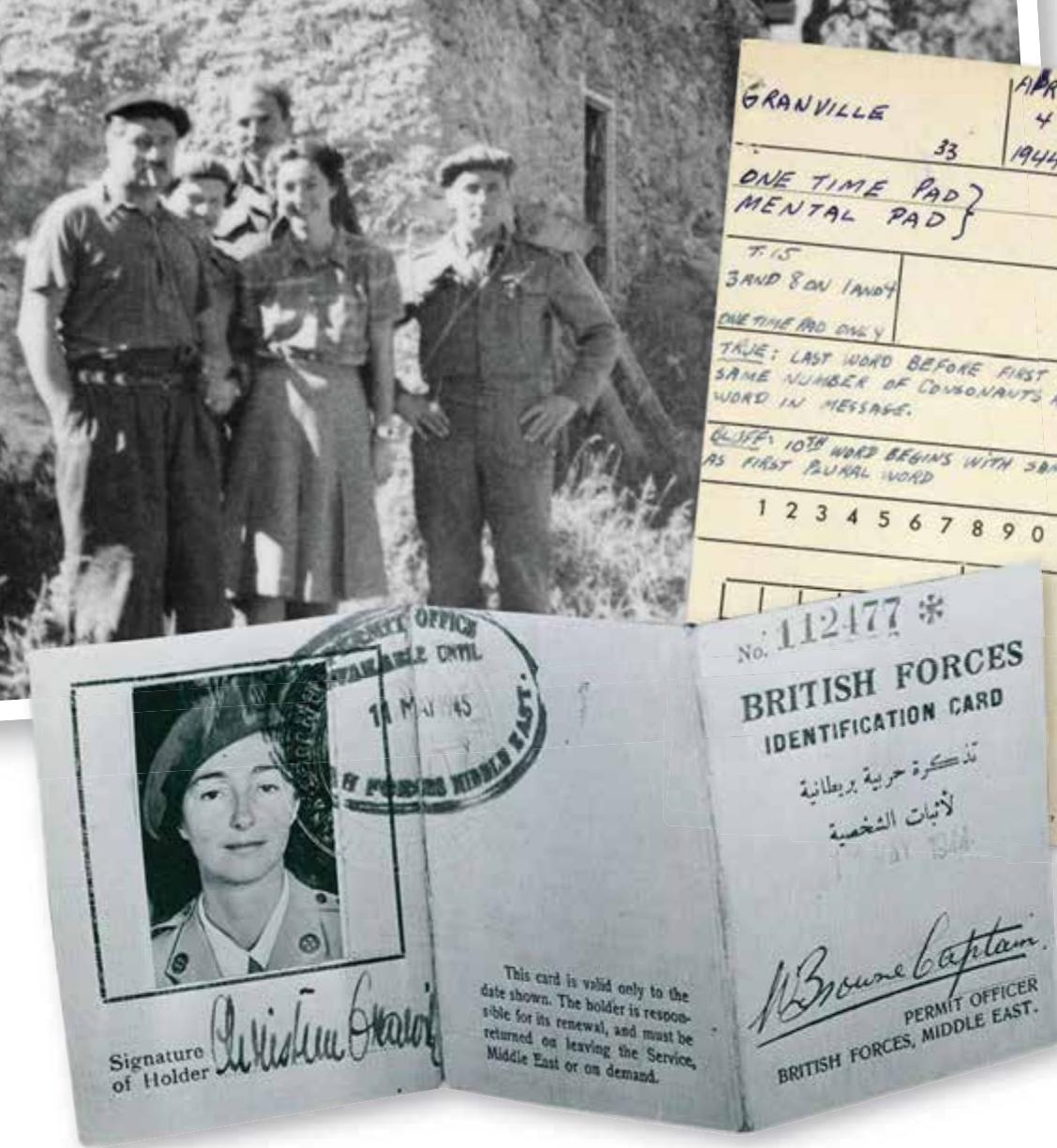
A move to South Africa was aborted, with the couple reaching Johannesburg just as Hitler invaded Poland on 1 September 1939. As Britain and France declared war, Skarbek and Giżycki rushed back to Europe to offer any assistance they could.

In London, Skarbek made contact with the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6), who recognised potential in the "flaming Polish patriot" offering her services. She joined the shadowy 'Department EH', which specialised in subversive propaganda, and by Christmas had become 'Madame Marchand', a fake French journalist living in Budapest, capital of independent Hungary. Here she met Andrzej Kowerski, a one-legged Polish lieutenant whose early war heroics

were already legendary, and the two began an on-and-off relationship that lasted until Skarbek's death. Often they undertook clandestine missions together, and she stashed explosives in her flat on at least one occasion.

In February 1940, Skarbek enlisted the help of Janek Marusarz (a pre-war skiing star) to embark on a self-orchestrated mission to deliver British propaganda into occupied Poland, skiing





FOR YOUR EYES ONLY
LEFT AND BELOW: The words
of poems were assigned
letters of the alphabet, to be
used as secret code **BELOW**
LEFT: Skarbek's British Forces
identification card shows her
in FANY uniform

INES	N	HAINES
NALES	O	PASSIONS
IAS	P	INFERNALES
SES	Q	MONT
SSION	R	RAVI
	S	LE
	T	BONHEUR
	U	ET LA
	V	TRANQUILLITE
	W	JE
	X	VOUDRAIS
	Y	MAINTENANT
	Z	ZOUZIER
J - VERS	S	EXISTENCE
K - LES	T	TRANQUILLE
L - GRANDES	U	AU
M - ECHAPPES	V	FOYER
N - J'AII	W	D'UNE
O - TROUVE	X	FEMME
P - LE	Y	ADOREE
Q - BONHEUR	Z	LUMINEUX
R - D'UNE		
J - JA	S - QUI	
K - RIRE	T - COMMENCE	
L - REJOUVENT	U - SECOULE	
M - MON	V - EN	
N - COEUR	W - SILENCE	
O - PLENTIDE	X - PERFECTION	
P - IMMENSE	Y - DU	
Q - LA	Z - BONHEUR	
R - VIE		

“She thrived on the adrenaline surges that accompanied ultra-dangerous operations”

over the Tatra Mountains during the worst winter for three decades.

While in Warsaw, Skarbek made contact with several underground Polish resistance groups, including the Musketeers and Związek Walki Zbrojnej ('Union of Armed Struggle'; ZWZ).

Instead of returning to Budapest through the Carpathian Mountains, she travelled back via Slovakia, alongside ZWZ courier Count Wladimir Ledóchowski, with whom she started an affair. During a later mission to Poland, when they were both apprehended, Skarbek saved Ledóchowski's life, creating a diversion by snapping a necklace of glass beads and screeching that she was losing her diamonds, which sent the guards scrambling while they escaped, chased by a hail of bullets.

Skarbek continued working from Budapest after the fall of France, crossing the Polish and Slovakian borders multiple times while assisting Kowerski as he smuggled arms, explosives and intelligence from Hungary into Poland, and

evacuated thousands of escaping British and Polish POWs travelling in the opposite direction – many of whom were pilots desperately needed during the crucial Battle of Britain.

The pair also provided intelligence about Nazi road, rail and river traffic running through Hungary, and monitored oil transports to Germany from the Romanian oilfields. On one occasion, Kowerski and a colleague limpet-mined barges carrying petrol along the Danube, swimming up to the boats under cover of darkness, while Skarbek waited with Kowerski's false leg in a getaway car.

Eventually, they were arrested. Under interrogation by the Gestapo, Skarbek bit her tongue until it bled, before seemingly coughing up blood. Fearing that she had tuberculosis (a suspicion backed up by an X-ray revealing damaged lungs caused by her days in the car dealership), and fearing that she and Kowerski were contagious, the Germans released them both, placing them under surveillance.

Creating a clever diversion, the pair promptly – but sensibly separately – fled the city. Kowerski drove his own Opel car (which he'd kept concealed), while Skarbek escaped in the boot of a vehicle belonging to the British minister to Hungary, Sir Owen O'Malley, who'd long been under the spell of the exotic agent.

Once inside Yugoslavia, they reunited and drove the Opel straight to Belgrade, before continuing to Bulgaria, with Skarbek carrying in her gloves a role of microfilm she'd obtained from a Musketeers agent.

In Sofia, this microfilm was delivered to Aidan Crawley, the air attaché at the British legation, who was astounded to discover it contained the first-known evidence of the Axis powers' impending invasion of the USSR – Hitler's ill-fated Operation Barbarossa, which would prove one of the 20th century's most pivotal points.

Skarbek and Kowerski continued east, driving through Turkey, Syria, Lebanon and Palestine to Cairo, where they were horrified to learn that their loyalties were being questioned.

SUSPICIOUS MINDS

In the complex atmosphere of World War II, when groups ostensibly fighting on the same side had very different objectives, suspicion was rampant. With ample reason, Polish resistance groups were extremely distrustful of Stalin's Red Army, while the Allies desperately

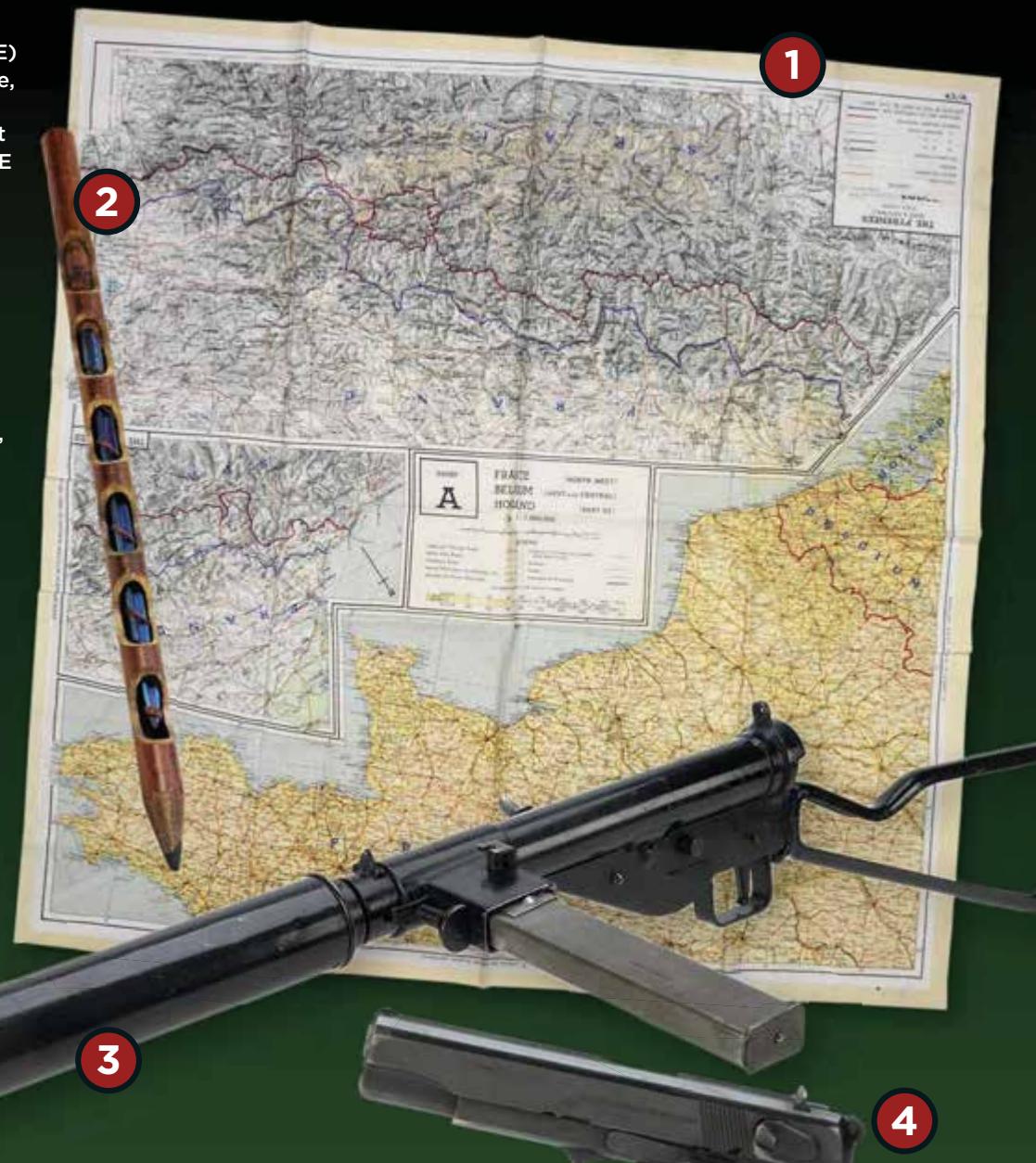
LICENCE TO THRILL

MINISTRY OF UNGENTLEMANLY WARFARE

Modelled on the Irish Republican Army, the clandestine Special Operations Executive (SOE) was formed in July 1940, to conduct espionage, sabotage and reconnaissance missions behind enemy lines. The Foreign Office and the Secret Intelligence Service (MI6) complained that SOE operations put their own agents at risk and exposed civilian populations to reprisals, and Bomber Command hated the organisation, regarding its missions 'unethical'.

However, the SOE – sometimes called Churchill's Secret Army, or the Ministry of Ungentlemanly Warfare – had the support of the Prime Minister, who famously ordered it to "set Europe ablaze!" During training, agents were schooled in everything from parachuting, placing limpet mines and unarmed combat to the minutia of current on-the-ground conditions (for example, how coffee was being taken during times of rationing) to avoid betraying themselves. They learned to use enemy firearms and were equipped with specialist guns, such as the near-silent Welrod and the SOE weapon of choice, the Sten gun. They also carried fighting knives – some concealed in shoes or behind coat lapels – and occasionally collapsible crossbows for firing incendiary bolts.

The SOE's Operation Research and Trials Section, tasked with designing discreet tools and weapons, produced exploding pens and bike pumps, tobacco pipe guns, silk maps (silent, weatherproof and easy to conceal), compasses hidden in hairclips and a magnifying glass concealed in a cigarette. Agents also carried suicide pills to be taken in the event of capture (typically cyanide tablets coated in rubber, but occasionally disguised as coat buttons).

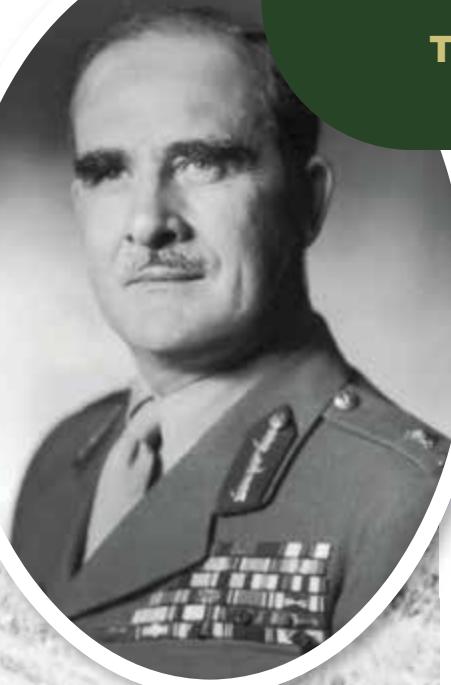
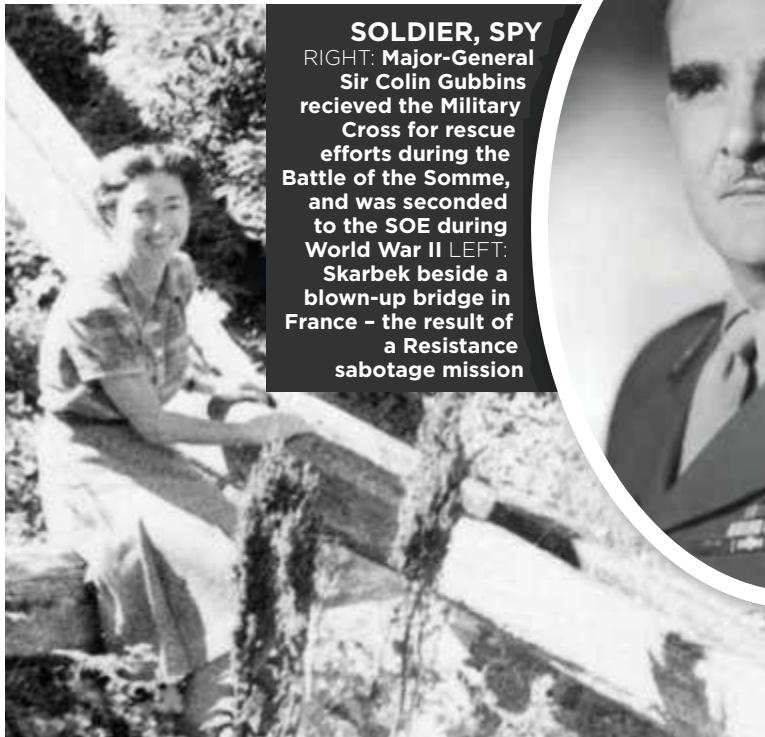


SECRET WEAPONS

1. A silk escape map
2. A blade hidden in a pencil
3. A British Mark II Sten machine gun, favoured due to its compact size and quietness
4. A Vis 35 pistol owned by Skarbek
5. A folding tyre slasher blade
6. A 'thumb knife', held between the thumb and fingers and easily concealed within coat lapels



SOLDIER, SPY
RIGHT: Major-General Sir Colin Gubbins received the Military Cross for rescue efforts during the Battle of the Somme, and was seconded to the SOE during World War II LEFT: Skarbek beside a blown-up bridge in France - the result of a Resistance sabotage mission



“Skarbek found a kindred spirit – cool in the face of danger and committed to destroying the Nazis”

needed to keep the Russians onside. Skarbek's connections to independent groups like the Musketeers – whose leader was now suspected of collusion with Germany – made the British wary, and the Poles resented that she'd been in the employ of a foreign power.

Events – including the beginning of Operation Barbarossa – helped her cause, as did the rapid evolution of the Special Operations Executive (SOE), which had been launched with Churchill's enthusiastic support in July 1940. Senior SOE figures recognised Skarbek's wasted talents and she was brought back into the fold of the 'Firm', via enlistment with the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (the FANYs).

Major-General Sir Colin Gubbins, who became head of the SOE in 1943, approved the use of women in combat roles, and Skarbek was soon enrolled in a parachute course and receiving training in wireless operating, explosives, spy tradecraft (surveillance techniques and methods of disguise), firearm use and 'silent killing' skills (using a knife, rope or bare hands).

VIVE LA RÉSISTANCE

Finally, on 7 July 1944, she went back into active duty, straight into one of the most dangerous theatres of the war, where Francis Cammaerts was risking death daily organising the 'maquisards' into a 'Jockey' circuit of rural guerrilla units. It was a crucial juncture of the war. A month earlier, Allied forces had invaded northern France. Bomber command

was battering the Germans' coastal defences and inland the French Resistance, including the 3,000-strong Maquis, were inflicting multiple mosquito bites on the main body of Hitler's war machine, derailing trains and disrupting communications and supplies.

In Cammaerts, code-named 'Roger', Skarbek found a kindred spirit – cool in the face of extreme danger and completely committed to destroying the Nazis. He too immediately recognised the same qualities in his new courier, who would calmly pass through checkpoint searches wearing a knapsack filled with bread, cheese and hand grenades.

Skarbek quickly became Cammaerts' second-in-command, but they were forced to watch helplessly as the Maquis were virtually destroyed during the Battle of Vercors, when the Allies failed to support an uprising. Resistance leader Charles de Gaulle had actively encouraged the SOE operatives to escape and regrouped in Seyne-les-Alpes, where Cammaerts continued to organise Jockey circuit sabotage attacks.

Skarbek, meanwhile, began enticing Polish soldiers forcibly conscripted into the German forces to defect. In August 1944, she spent two days climbing to the Col de Larche,

997

FEMALE SPECIAL AGENTS

The SOE employed 55 female agents during World War II. Most were commissioned via the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry (FANY) or the Women's Auxiliary Air Force (WAAF), but uniquely within the British military, the SOE sent women into the field armed and trained for combat. These female fighters included Antipodean Nancy Wake, who famously killed a German sentry with her bare hands; Violette Szabo, who was caught and executed aged just 23 after a fierce firefight; and Odette Hallowes, whose refusal to talk during terrible torture (which included having all her toenails pulled out) saw her become the only woman to be awarded the George Cross when alive.

Perhaps the most successful female agent was Pearl Witherington, who assumed leadership of a unit that produced 3,000 members of the Maquis. Her troops were so effective during the D-day landings that the Germans put a 1,000,000-franc bounty on her head. Forces she commanded ultimately killed 1,000 German soldiers and oversaw the surrender of another 18,000, and she was awarded a military MBE, a CBE and the Légion d'Honneur.

14

The number of SOE's 55 World War II female agents who were killed in action or died in Nazi concentration camps



ABOVE: Odette Hallowes (seated) with her three daughters and former commanding officer RIGHT: Pearl Witherington



◀ a strategically important 2,000-metre pass protected by a garrison mostly comprised of Poles. Armed with a loud speaker, she addressed the surprised troops in perfect Polish, even revealing her true identity, and managed to convince the men to mutiny against their German commanders.

A TURNING TIDE

On the same day the Larche garrison surrendered, however, Skarbek discovered that Cammaerts had been arrested and was being interrogated, along with newly arrived SOE agents Xan Fielding and Christian Sorensen.

With Allied forces fast approaching the French Riviera, and the tide of war rapidly going against the Germans, the Gestapo decided to execute the prisoners without establishing whether they were spies (they certainly didn't realise they had in their hands the famous 'Roger', who had a huge price on his head).

Skarbek rushed to Digne and, in what seemed like a suicide mission, stormed into Gestapo offices to hold a meeting with a gendarme and double-agent called Schenck. Claiming to be both Cammaerts' wife and the niece of Field Marshal Montgomery, she convinced Schenck

that the Allies' arrival was imminent, and that he would be handed over to the mob unless he helped free the men. Rattled, but still rapacious, Schenck demanded a two-million-franc ransom, and arranged a meeting with a Belgian working for the Gestapo called Waem. Within two days, Skarbek had raised the cash and was sitting with Waem, calmly informing him that she was a British officer with access to high command, that he was surrounded by Resistance forces, and outlining what the Maquis would do to collaborators after the liberation.

As Waem grew increasingly terrified, Skarbek promised to protect him, but only if the prisoners were released. The three men were free within hours, and the story became the stuff of SOE legend. Two days later, Digne was liberated by the Americans and, to her apparent fury, Waem was handed over to the French, betraying her oath.

Even more horrified at the Allies' inaction during the Warsaw Uprising and subsequent destruction of her beloved city, Skarbek was soon campaigning to be sent back into action.

Skarbek's hometown of Warsaw was destroyed after the Polish resistance rose up against their German occupiers

Despite having a mission approved, which would have seen her parachute into Poland with several trusted SOE agents, including Kowerski, the end of the war intervened, and Skarbek had an uneasy peace forced upon her. ☀

GET HOOKED

BOOK

Clare Mulley's *The Spy Who Loved* (Pan, 2013) tells the story of this fearless and often difficult woman, who exercised mesmeric power over all who knew her.



DIE ANOTHER DAY

AFTER THE WAR

Krystyna used many noms de guerre during World War II, but to friends she was Christine Granville, a moniker she adopted permanently in peacetime. Transition to civilian life was difficult, though, and her reception in Britain, a country she'd risked so much to serve, was poor. "A few months after the armistice, she was dismissed with a month's salary and left in Cairo to fend for herself," noted agent Xan Fielding.

She was recommended for the George Cross, which was then downgraded to an OBE before being raised again to a George Medal, but Skarbek didn't respond to the corresponding letters – regarding anything short of a military medal an insult. At least France awarded her the Croix de Guerre. (Later she did accept the OBE and GC.)

With only a few exceptions, British intelligence shunned Skarbek – her gender, nationality and unusual skills all becoming barriers to employment rather than the assets they'd erstwhile been considered. Like many Poles who'd been displaced during the conflict and dispossessed by the rapid Soviet take-over of their

country afterwards, she discovered that a record of wartime service for Britain didn't guarantee her a warm welcome there afterwards.

For several years, Skarbek drifted between London, Europe and Kenya, for a time working as a waitress in a Polish café in Knightsbridge. Finally, she took a job as a stewardess on passenger liners – changing beds and cleaning toilets. This was made more miserable still by anti-Polish

sentiments she encountered, which forced her into the arms of a seemingly supportive co-worker, Dennis Muldowney. Skarbek's affections for Muldowney rapidly cooled when they were back in London, and the Englishman became jealous. On 15

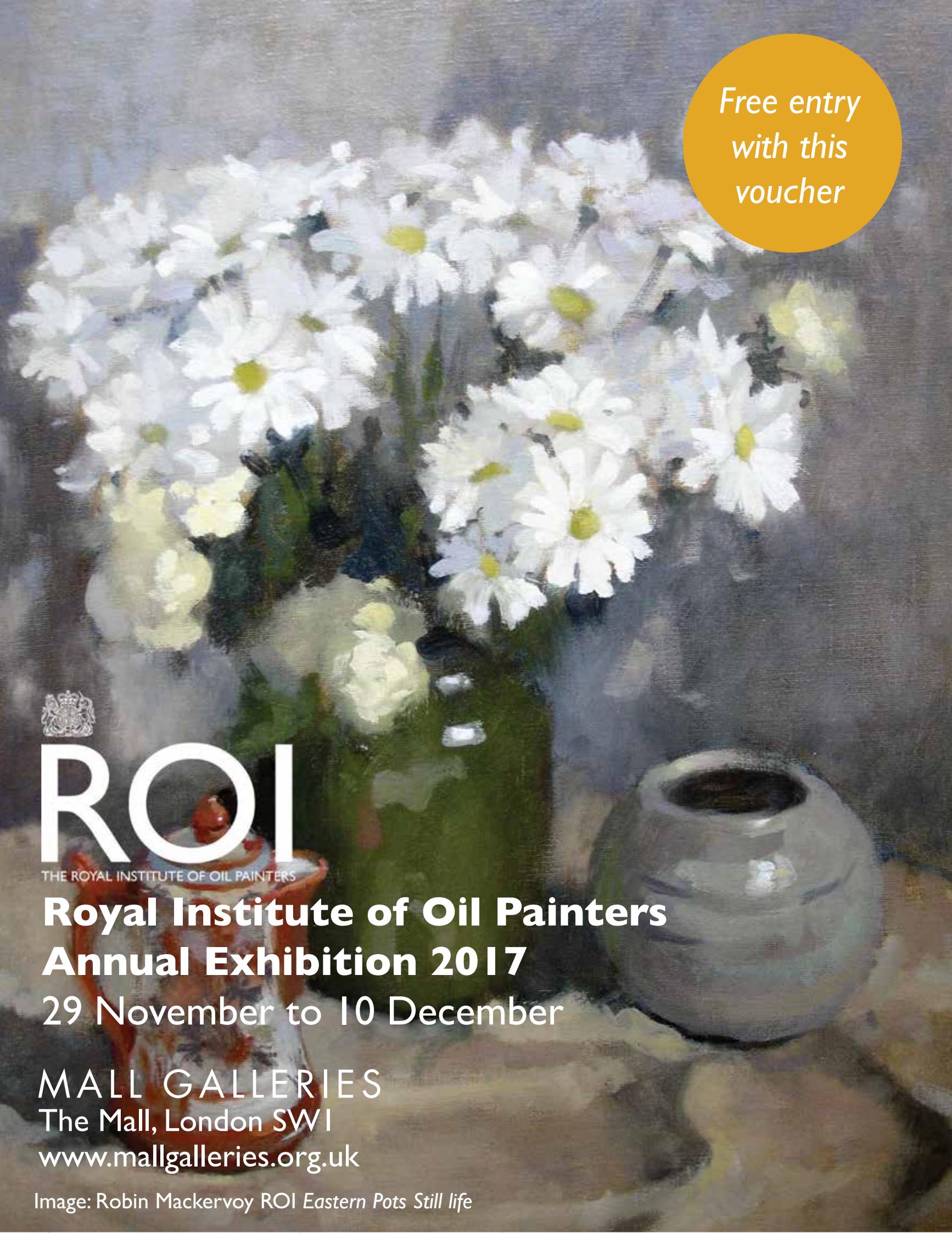
June 1952, Skarbek was due to meet her former lover Kowerski in Belgium. Her flight was cancelled, however, and when she returned to her hotel, Muldowney confronted her. When she rejected his advances, he fatally stabbed her.

DID YOU KNOW

In 2017, Krystyna Skarbek was honoured with a bronze bust, which stands in the Polish Hearth Club in Kensington, close to where she once worked as a waitress



FAR LEFT: A report on Skarbek's murder in the *Daily Express*
LEFT: Mourners attend her funeral



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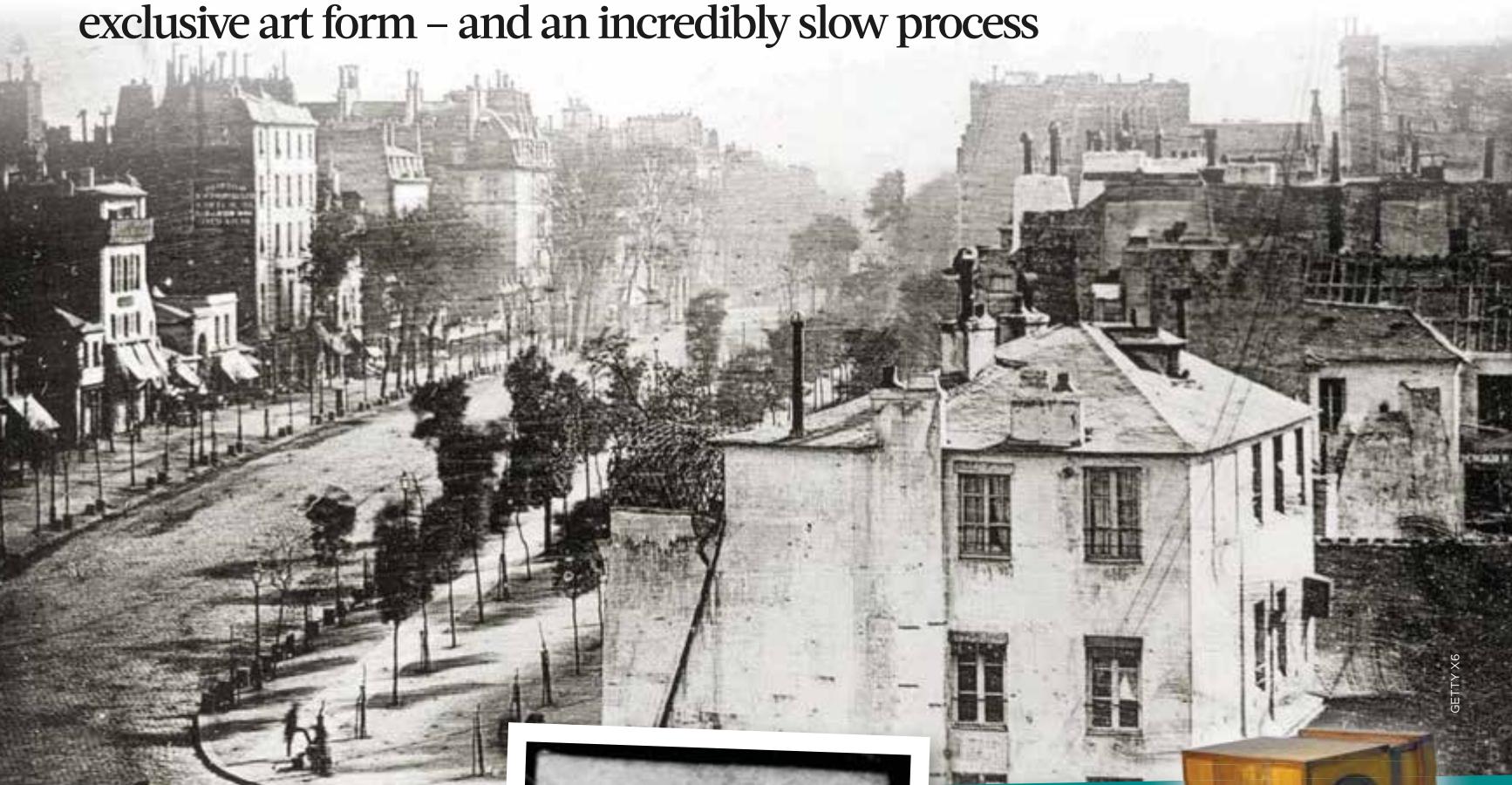
THE BIRTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY

The ease of getting a snapshot might now be taken for granted, but photography in the 19th century was an exclusive art form – and an incredibly slow process

IN THE FRAME

At first, it was impossible to take pictures of people, as they could not be still long enough. But in 1838, Louis Daguerre captured this Paris street scene, and in the bottom left, a shoe shiner and his customer can be seen.

This was, totally by accident, the first ever image with people in it.



GETTY X6

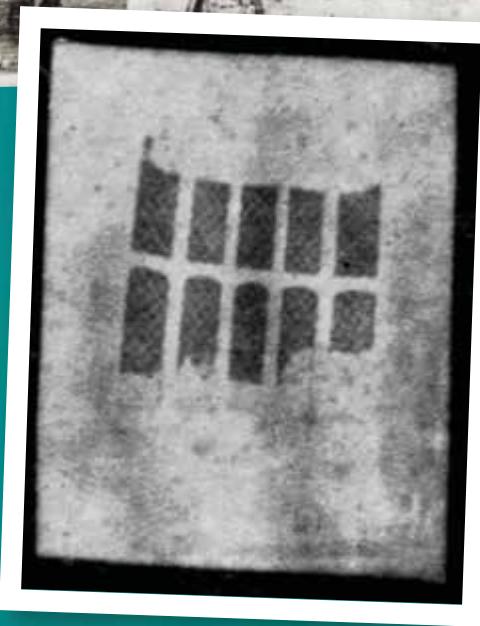
PHOTO FIRSTS

There's more to these grey, fuzzy images than meets the eye



LONG SHOT

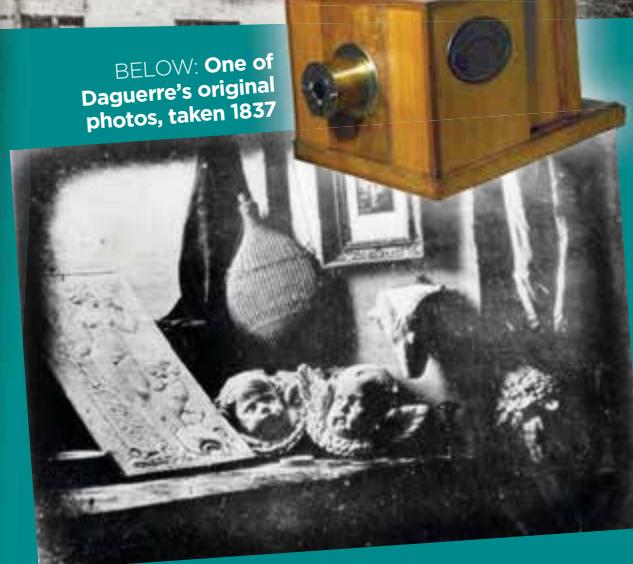
In the mid-1820s, French aristocrat and hobbyist Nicéphore Niépce took the world's first photo. It was a view from his window, and required eight hours of exposure time.



NEGATIVE THINKING

Across the Channel, Henry Fox-Talbot was starting to master the art of photography. In 1835, he made the first negative image, allowing the photographer to produce multiple copies.

BELOW: One of Daguerre's original photos, taken 1837

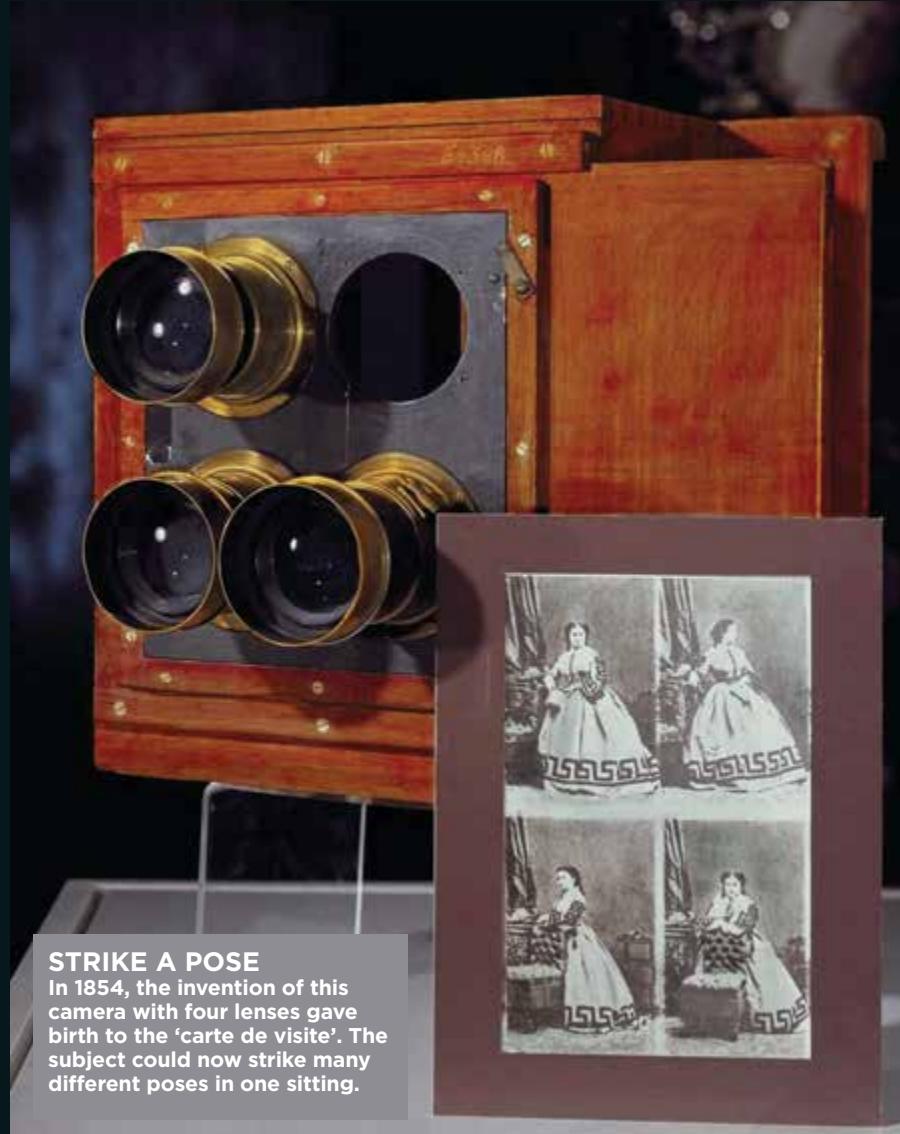
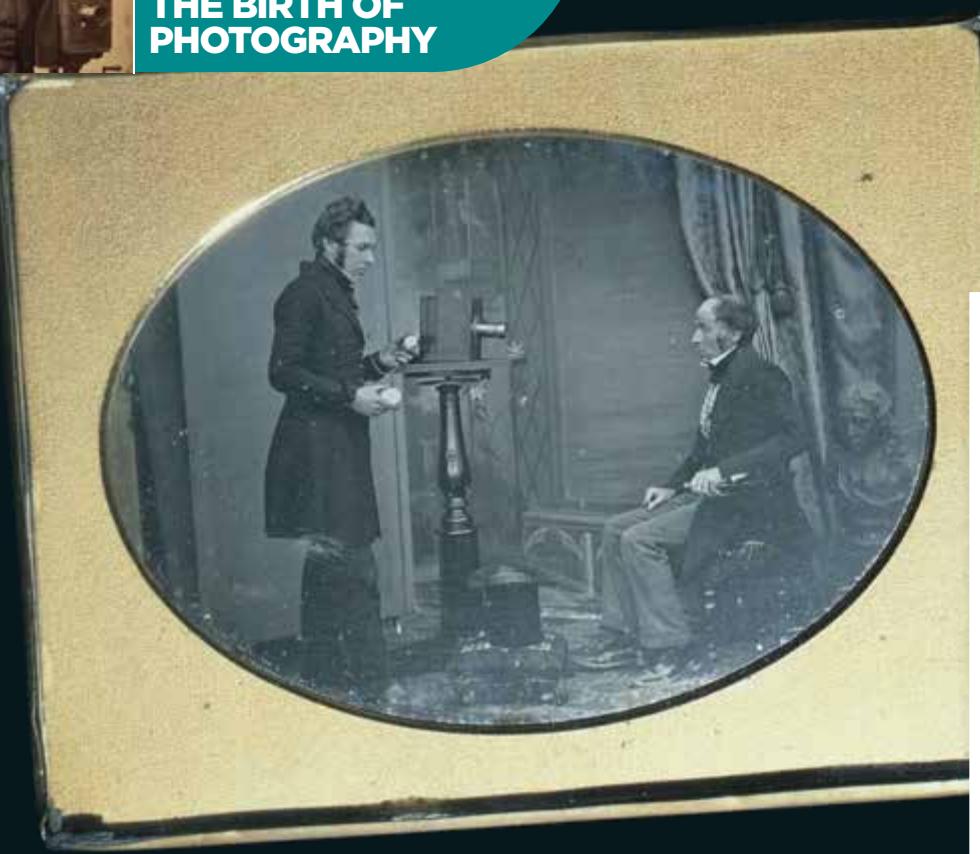


HIGH PRICE, HIGH DEMAND

Frenchman Louis Daguerre's 'Daguerreotype' camera (pictured) was the first to be mass-produced in 1839. It retailed at 400 francs – equivalent to the average annual income.



IN PICTURES THE BIRTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY



STRIKE A POSE

In 1854, the invention of this camera with four lenses gave birth to the 'carte de visite'. The subject could now strike many different poses in one sitting.

ALAMY X2, GETTY X4

STILL LIFE

When exposure time was reduced to a more reasonable rate (between 15 and 30 seconds), people sat for portraits. This one, taken in the 1840s, shows a photographer timing the exposure with his watch.

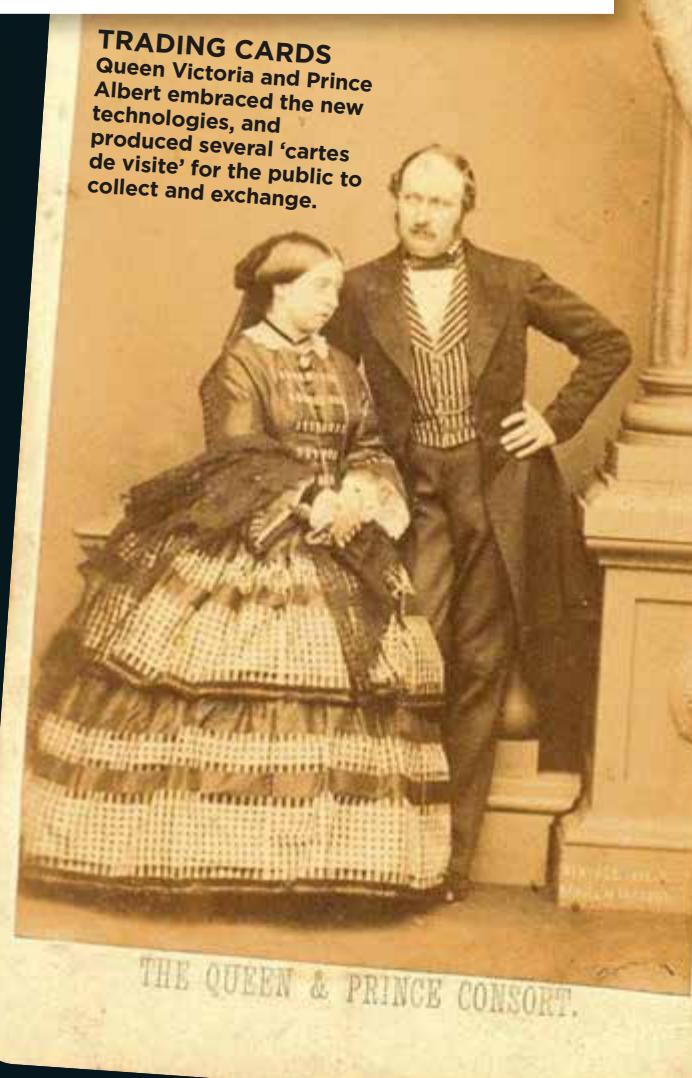
COLOURING IN

Soon, people wanted to see their portraits in colour. An artist would have to carefully paint onto an image.



TRADING CARDS

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert embraced the new technologies, and produced several 'cartes de visite' for the public to collect and exchange.



A FINE ART

Some saw the potential in photography as an art form. Henry Peach Robinson's staged scene of a girl on her deathbed (1858) was influenced by the Pre-Raphaelite movement.



“I HAVE SEIZED
THE LIGHT.
I HAVE ARRESTED
ITS FLIGHT”

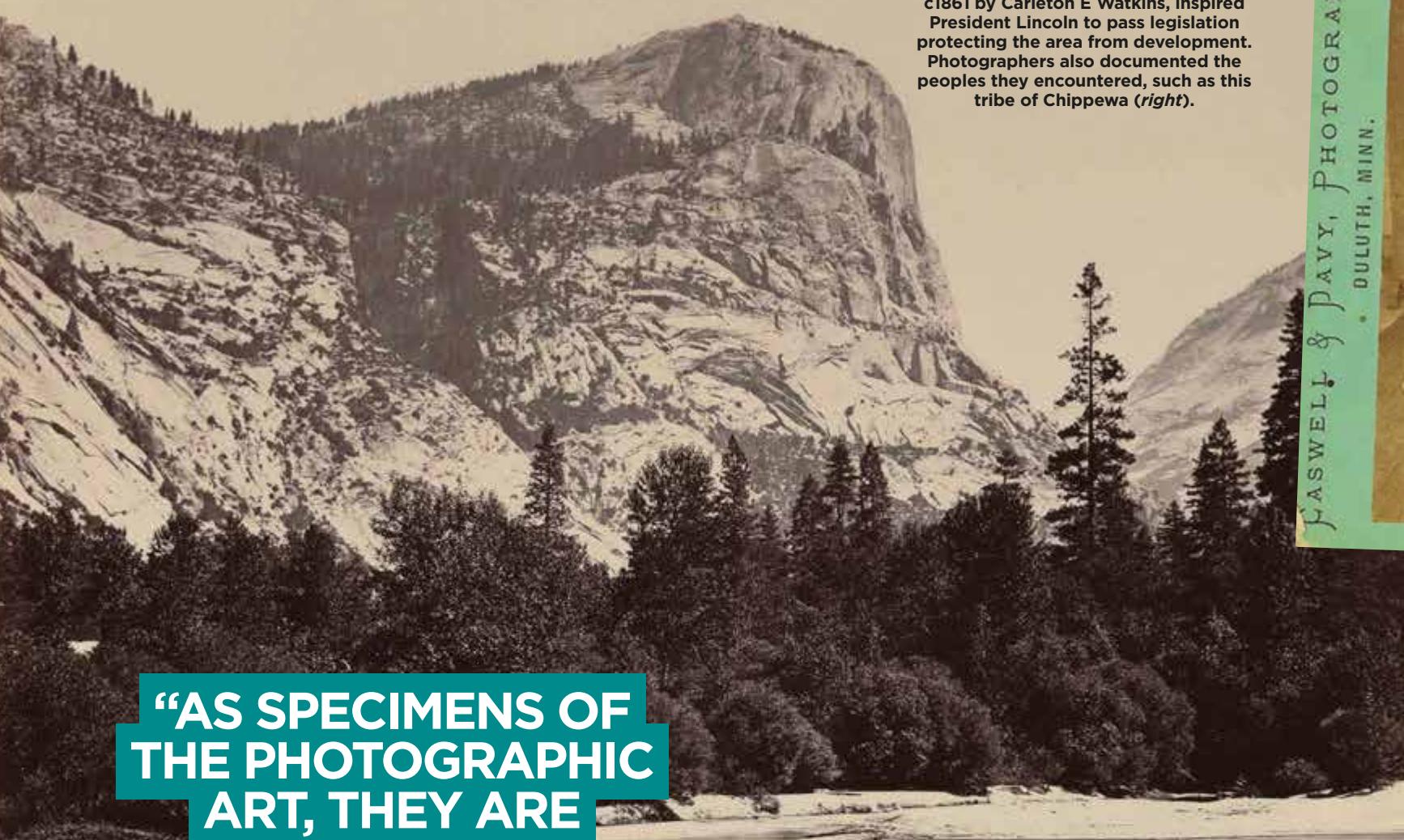
LOUIS DAGUERRE, 1839

LADIES' FIRST

Photography was one of the only art forms open to women. Julia Margaret Cameron was given a camera for her 48th birthday and fell in love with it instantly, setting up a studio at her home. She took inspiration from classical art, nature and the Bible. This image – *The Return After Three Days* – was taken in 1865.



IN PICTURES THE BIRTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY

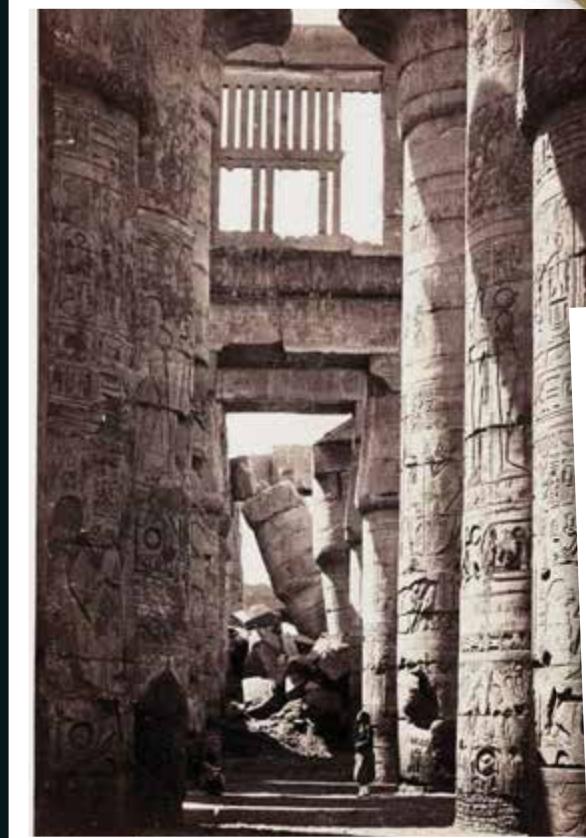
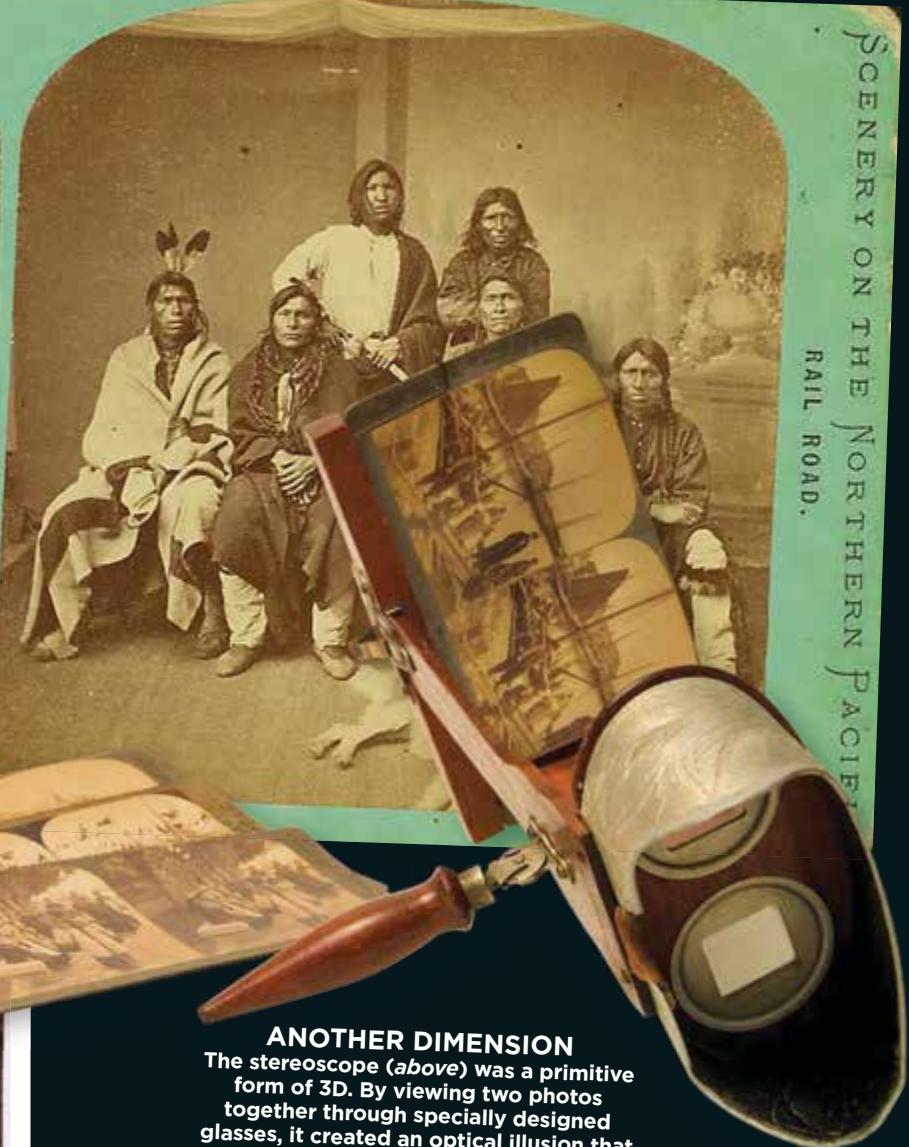
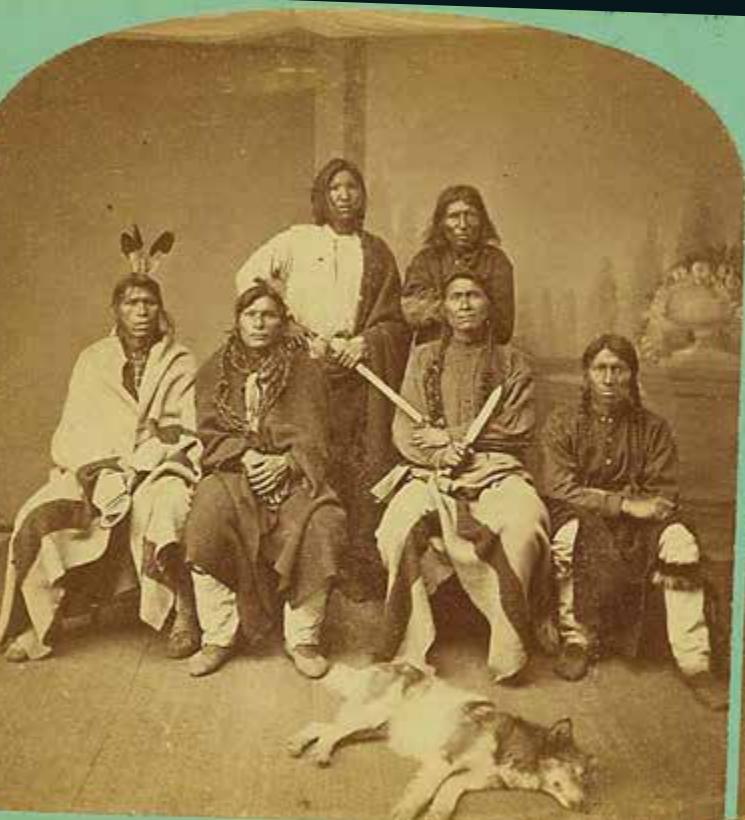


**“AS SPECIMENS OF
THE PHOTOGRAPHIC
ART, THEY ARE
UNEQUALLED”**

NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF WATKINS’ YOSEMITE SHOTS

CHANGING PERSPECTIVES
As cameras became more portable, nature became a popular subject. In the US, photographers went to the western frontiers to capture them for the very first time. This image of Yosemite, taken c1861 by Carleton E Watkins, inspired President Lincoln to pass legislation protecting the area from development. Photographers also documented the peoples they encountered, such as this tribe of Chippewa (right).

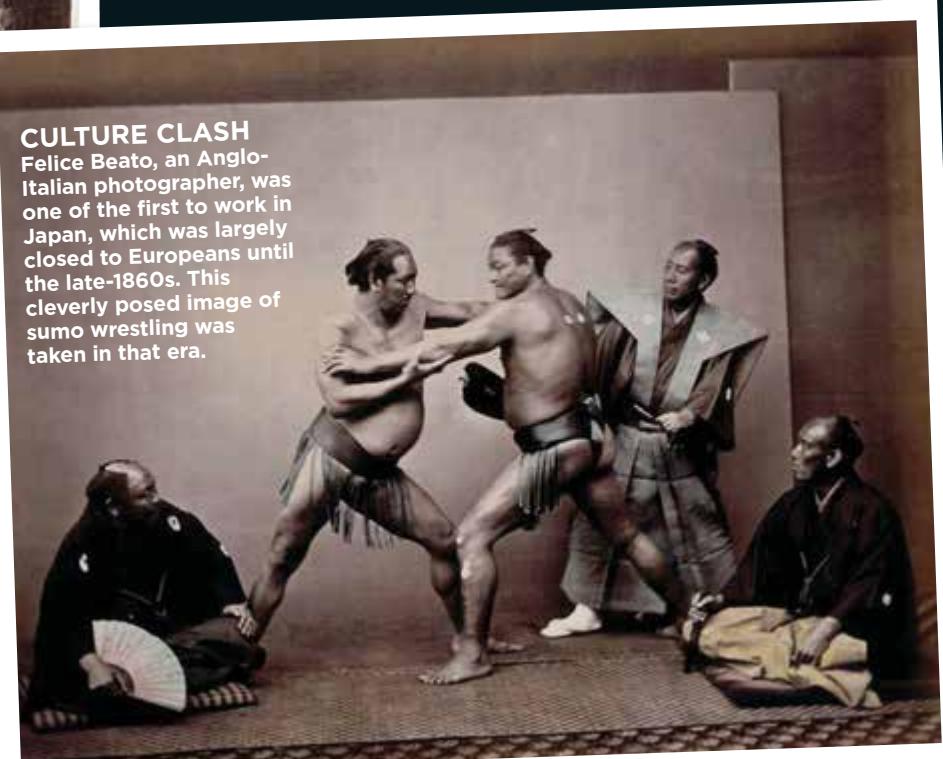
JASWELL & DAVY, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
• DULUTH, MINN.



POSTCARDS FROM AFAR

This photo of the Sun's rays hitting the Temple of Karnak (1857) was captured by Francis Frith, a traveller to the Middle East. He saw there was a gap in the market for pictures of great landmarks, and sought to fill it by founding a postcard company.

CULTURE CLASH
Felice Beato, an Anglo-Italian photographer, was one of the first to work in Japan, which was largely closed to Europeans until the late-1860s. This cleverly posed image of sumo wrestling was taken in that era.





IN PICTURES THE BIRTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY



SEE ALL ABOUT IT

Photos were quickly used for practical purposes. This 1847 photo of a criminal being arrested in France is thought to be the first ever use of photography in newspapers.

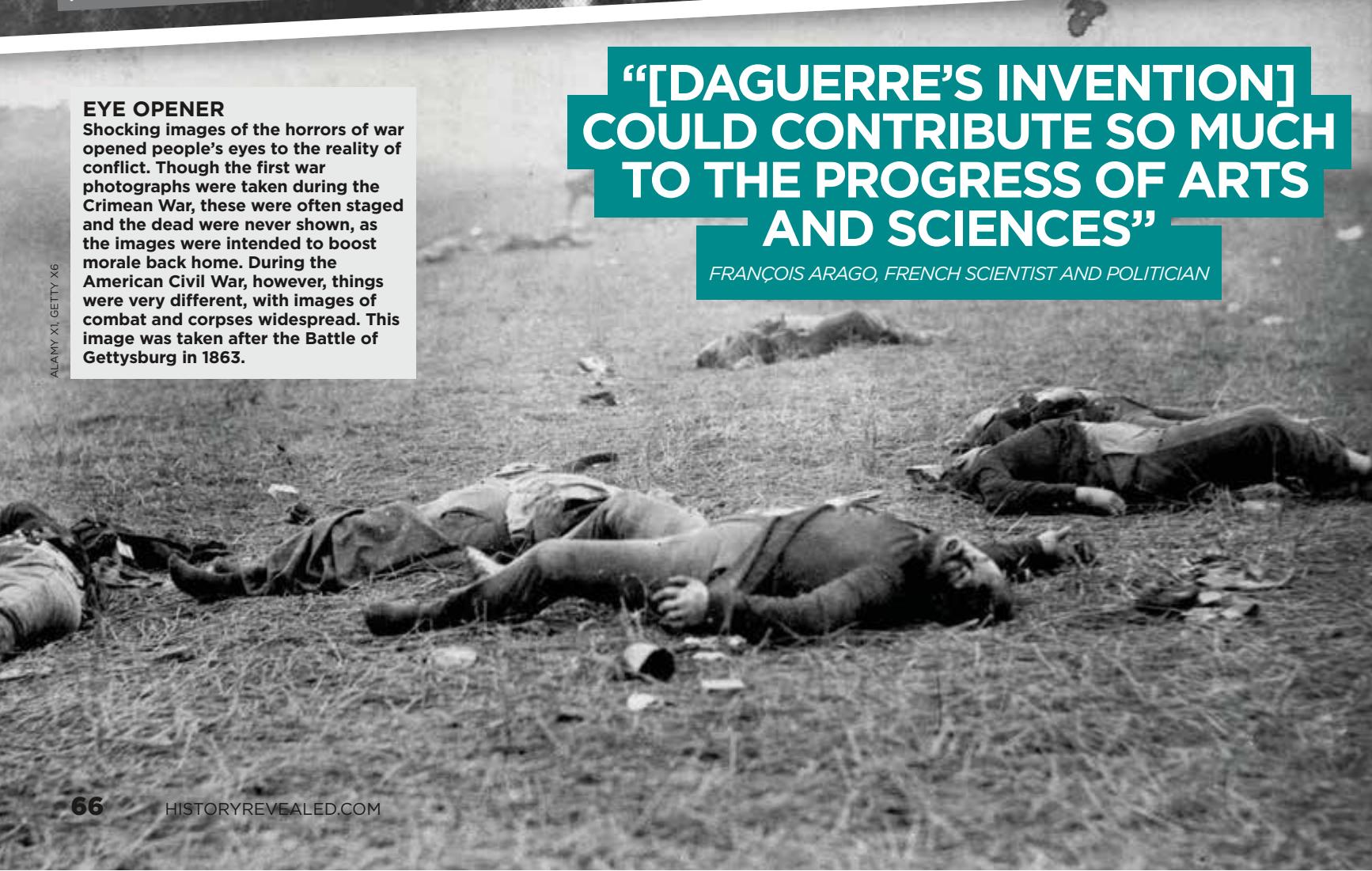
EYE OPENER

Shocking images of the horrors of war opened people's eyes to the reality of conflict. Though the first war photographs were taken during the Crimean War, these were often staged and the dead were never shown, as the images were intended to boost morale back home. During the American Civil War, however, things were very different, with images of combat and corpses widespread. This image was taken after the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863.

ALAMY X1, GETTY X6

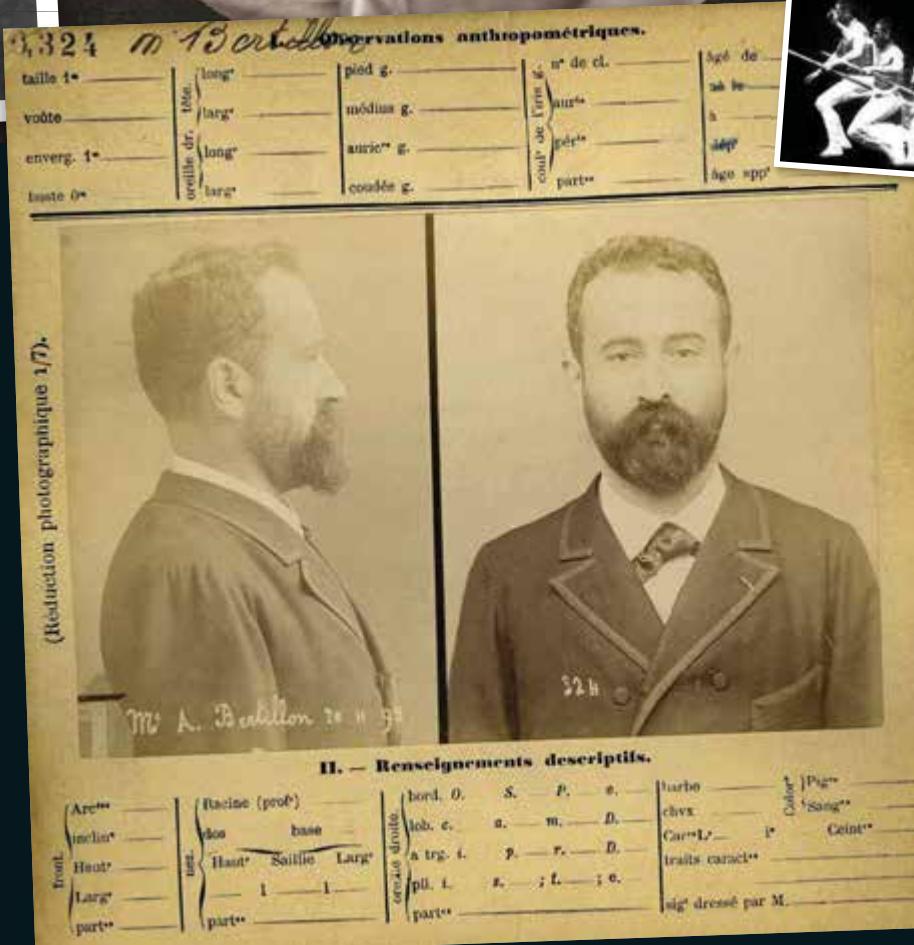
“[DAGUERRE’S INVENTION] COULD CONTRIBUTE SO MUCH TO THE PROGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCES”

FRANÇOIS ARAGO, FRENCH SCIENTIST AND POLITICIAN





SHOCK OF THE NEW
Before photography, doctors had to document the human anatomy with drawings. The camera changed that. Here, a man is given a small electric shock so that his facial expressions can be recorded.



CRIMINAL RECORD

Alphonse Bertillon was a French criminologist dissatisfied with inefficient methods of identifying offenders. He encouraged the use of photography to keep records of those who had been arrested. This image shows Bertillon in his very own mugshot.

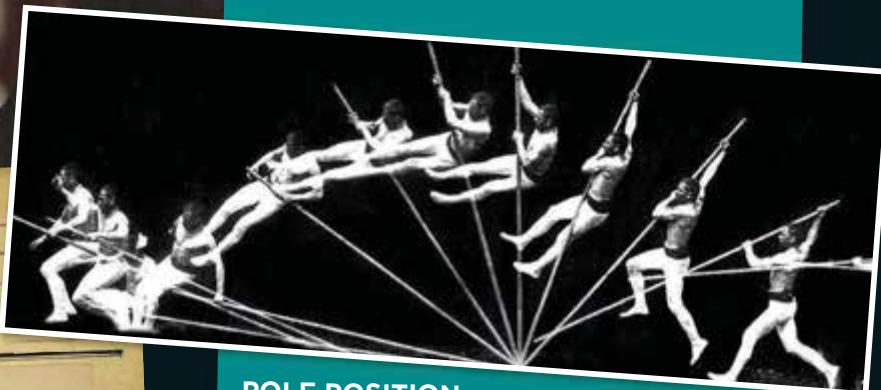
MOVING WITH THE TIMES

By the 1870s, photographic technology was advancing at a rate of knots



HORSE IN MOTION

Eadward Muybridge set out to answer a hotly debated question of his day: whether all four of a horse's hooves leave the ground while galloping. He developed a way to take photos with a very short exposure time, and proved that they do.

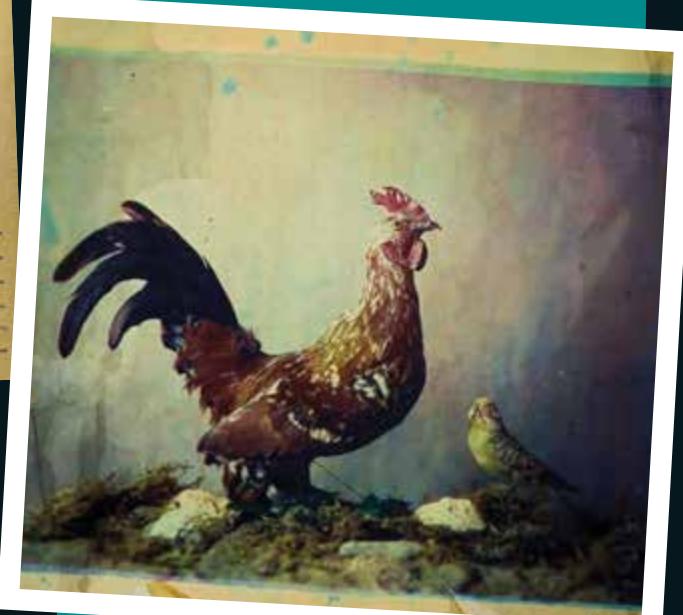


POLE POSITION

French physiologist Étienne-Jules Marey was fascinated with photos, and used them to study movement. His camera, which took 12 frames per second, was able to capture this pole vaulter. The frames could then be printed onto the same image.

FLYING COLOURS

Louis Ducos du Hauron was a major innovator in colour photography. He would shoot a scene three times (such as this stuffed rooster and parakeet, 1879) with yellow, cyan and magenta filters, then overlay them for a vivid final product.

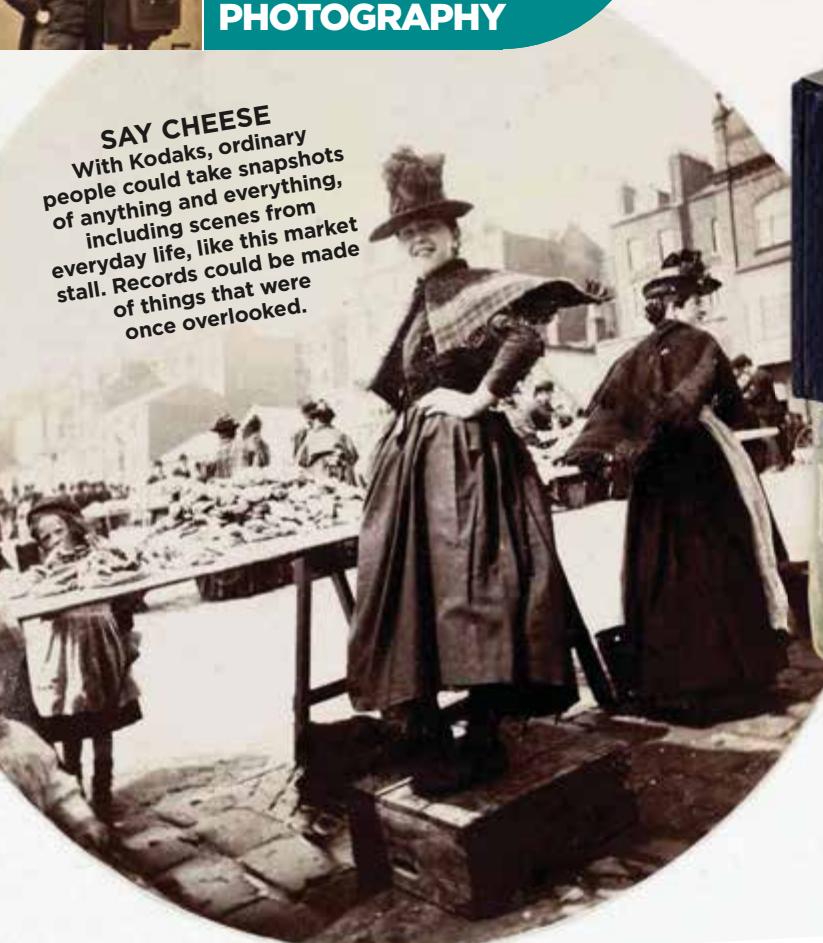




IN PICTURES THE BIRTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY

SAY CHEESE

With Kodaks, ordinary people could take snapshots of anything and everything, including scenes from everyday life, like this market stall. Records could be made of things that were once overlooked.



THE BROWNIE
Introduced at the turn of the century, the Kodak Brownie was a simple cardboard-box camera that took the world by storm. Sold at \$1 and marketed at children, it changed the game, finally making photography available to the masses.

PICTURE THAT WITH A KODAK

The beauty of the Brownie was its simplicity. All the user had to do was hold the camera at waist height and turn a switch. Kodak then made a profit by developing the film.



Peter's Railway

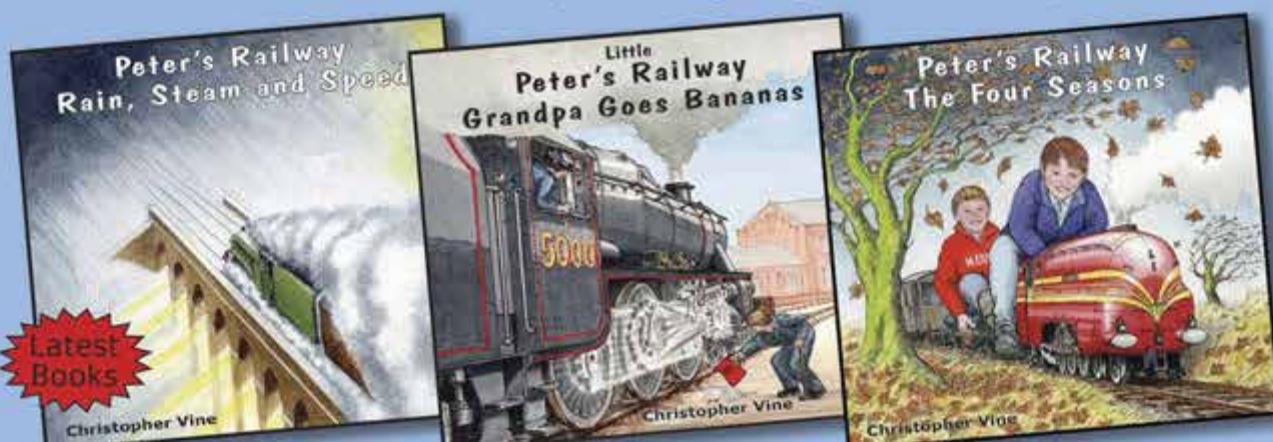
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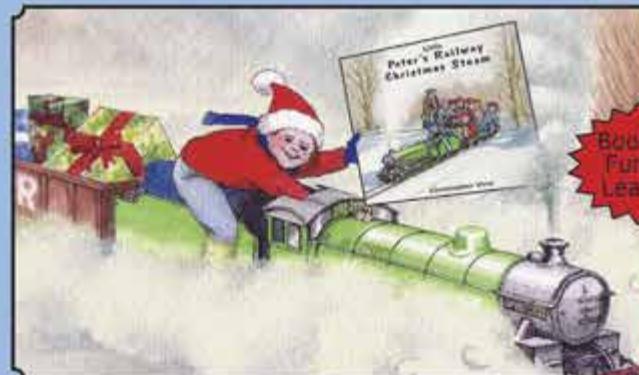
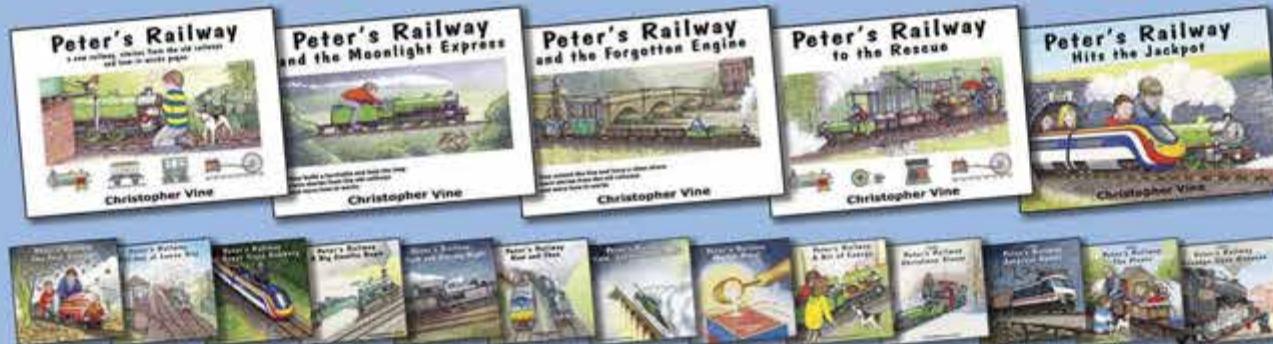
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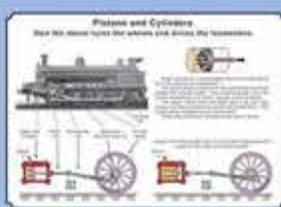
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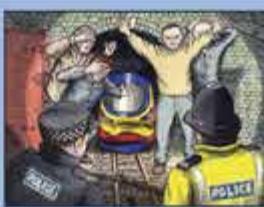
Story



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MURDER, INC.

Nige Tassell tells all the gory details of a mob of hard-as-nails hitmen, tasked with bringing down the New York Mafia's most wanted



MEN IN CHAINS
There were no happy endings in this tale of dodgy dealings, deception and death sentences



George 'Whitey' Rudnick was a handsome man, all olive skin and Brylcreemed matinée-idol hair. Or at least he was up until one day in May 1937, when his blood-soaked body was discovered slumped across the rear seat of a stolen automobile in Brooklyn. The loan shark had met a grisly end, stabbed no fewer than 63 times with an ice pick. Just to make certain of his demise, his assailants had applied a meat cleaver to his skull.

Rudnick's savage murder was far from an anomaly. He was merely the latest victim of Murder, Inc, a brutal crew of hitmen-for-hire responsible for hundreds of killings across New York City and beyond during the 1930s. With organised crime tightening its hold on the city during the Prohibition years, these killers were commissioned by mob bosses to wipe out anyone who could undermine their empires, be they double-crosser, police informant or rival mobster stepping on their territory.

Murder, Inc had its roots in the Brownsville neighbourhood of Brooklyn, an area known at the time as 'the Jerusalem of America' due to its 300,000 Jewish residents. Its streets were run by the Shapiro brothers, led by Meyer Shapiro, the self-styled 'boss of Brownsville'. A short, stocky young man called Abe 'Kid Twist' Reles had other ideas, though. Although a go-fer for the Shapiros (he was once shot in the

back while standing guard over one of the Shapiros' slot machines), Reles soon grew tired of doing the dirty work while the brothers feathered their nests. "Why do we have to take the leftovers?" he once moaned.

Together with his partner Martin 'Bugsy' Goldstein, Reles formed an alliance with Italian gangsters Harry 'Happy' Maione and Frank 'Dasher' Abbandando, who ran loan-sharking and gambling activities in the adjacent neighbourhood of Ocean Hill. Their aim was to take out the Shapiros and have Brownsville all for themselves.

"Rudnick's savage murder was far from an anomaly"

Meyer Shapiro survived a full 20 assassination attempts before Reles's crew targeted his brother, Irving. Acting on a tip-off, they abducted him from a Manhattan speakeasy before executing him in a Lower East Side basement; Reles himself fired the fatal bullet. The Shapiros' empire quickly crumbled – the Brownsville Boys were the new bosses.

NATIONAL ATTENTION

By taking their corner of Brooklyn, Reles and his associates greatly improved their reputation within the

National Crime Syndicate, another Jewish-Italian pact that included the likes of legendary crime bosses 'Lucky' Luciano and 'Bugsy' Siegel. Luciano was effectively the head of the syndicate, a figure powerful enough in the New York underworld to convince the bosses of rival mobs that cooperation was mutually beneficial when it came to protecting their interests. Until then, it had been all-out civil war in the city's criminal community, with its hierarchy decided by the Darwinian principles of 'survival of the fittest' – or, rather, survival of the most heavily armed.

The syndicate was guided by a board of 'directors' that included eight senior underworld figures, including Luciano and Jewish boss Louis 'Lepke' Buchalter, a fearsome racketeer in the clothing industry. One significant figure who hadn't been recruited to the board was Dutch Schultz. There was a common belief among the upper echelons of the criminal fraternity that the bootlegger was something of a loose cannon, his personality at odds with the prevailing mood of cooperation. His omission would later prove significant.

To defend the syndicate's principles and objectives, a crew of enforcers was required, whose brief would range from intimidating debtors to exacting the most brutal executions imaginable. In the sensationalist newspaper vernacular of the times, these were almost exclusively referred to as 'slayings'.

BELOW: Abe 'Kid Twist' Reles, one of the most feared hitmen for Murder, Inc
RIGHT: Bootlegger Dutch Schultz (centre) at the New York federal court



HITMEN FOR HIRE KEY KILLERS

ABE 'KID' TWIST' RELES

► The leading light of the Brownsville Boys, who would form the nucleus of the death squad known as Murder, Inc. He would also become the leading light in the prosecution of several of his former colleagues.



HARRY 'HAPPY' MAIONE

► An Italian-American hoodlum from the Ocean Hill neighbourhood of Brooklyn, who joined forces with Jewish boys Abe Reles and Martin 'Bugsy' Goldstein. 'Happy' was an ironic nickname for the ever-sullen Maione.



FRANK 'DASHER' ABBANDANDO

► Loyal lieutenant to 'Happy' Maione on the streets of Ocean Hill and a man linked to at least 30 murders in and around Brooklyn during the 1930s. His favoured weapon was the ice pick.



LOUIS 'LEPKE' BUCHALTER

► A major labour racketeer, Buchalter directed the Murder, Inc crew, turning them into a ruthless killing machine. Ultimately, he would go into the history books as the only major mob leader to receive the death penalty.



ALBERT ANASTASIA

► Not only was Anastasia co-head of Murder, Inc alongside Buchalter, but he was also a significant member of the American Cosa Nostra. He also lived longer than his contract-killer colleagues, successfully evading the guilty verdicts and death sentences handed to his cohort.



HARRY 'PITTSBURGH PHIL' STRAUSS

► Arguably the most brutal of the Murder, Inc killers – and certainly the most prolific. Estimates put the number of victims who died at his hand at approaching 500.



DETECTIVE DIVISION
CIRCULAR NO. 11
AUGUST 8, 1939

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK

CLASSIFICATION

\$25,000 REWARD DEAD OR ALIVE

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the City of New York for information leading to the capture of "LEPKE" BUCHALTER, aliases LOUIS BUCHALTER, LOUIS BUCKHOUSE, LOUIS KAWAR, LOUIS KAUVAR, LOUIS COHEN, LOUIS SAFFER, LOUIS BRODSKY.

WANTED FOR CONSPIRACY AND EXTORTION

The Person or Persons who give information leading to the arrest of "LEPKE" will be fully protected, his or her identity will never be revealed. The information will be received in absolute confidence.



DESCRIPTION — Age, 42 years; white; Jewish; height, 5 feet, 5 1/2 inches; weight, 170 pounds; build, medium; black hair; brown eyes; complexion dark; married, one son Harold, age about 18 years.

PECULIARITIES — Eyes, piercing and shifting; nose, large; somewhat blunt at nostrils; ears, prominent and close to head; mouth, large, slight dimple left side; right-handed; suffering from kidney ailment.

Frequent baseball games.

Is notorious; has connections with all important mobs in the United States. Involved in racketeering in Union and Fur Industry, uses Strong-arm methods. Influential.

This Department holds indictment warrant charging Conspiracy and Extortion, issued by the Supreme Court, Extraordinary Special and Trial Terms, New York County.

Kindly search your Prison Records as this man may be serving a Prison sentence for some minor offense.

If located, arrest and hold as a fugitive and advise the THE DETECTIVE DIVISION, POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY, by wire.

Information may be communicated in Person or by Telephone or Telegraph. Collect to the undersigned, or may be forwarded direct to the DETECTIVE DIVISION, POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY.

LEWIS J. VALENTINE, Police Commissioner

TELEPHONE: Spring 7-3100, Spring 7-2222, Spring 7-1366 or Canal 6-2000

5/5/39



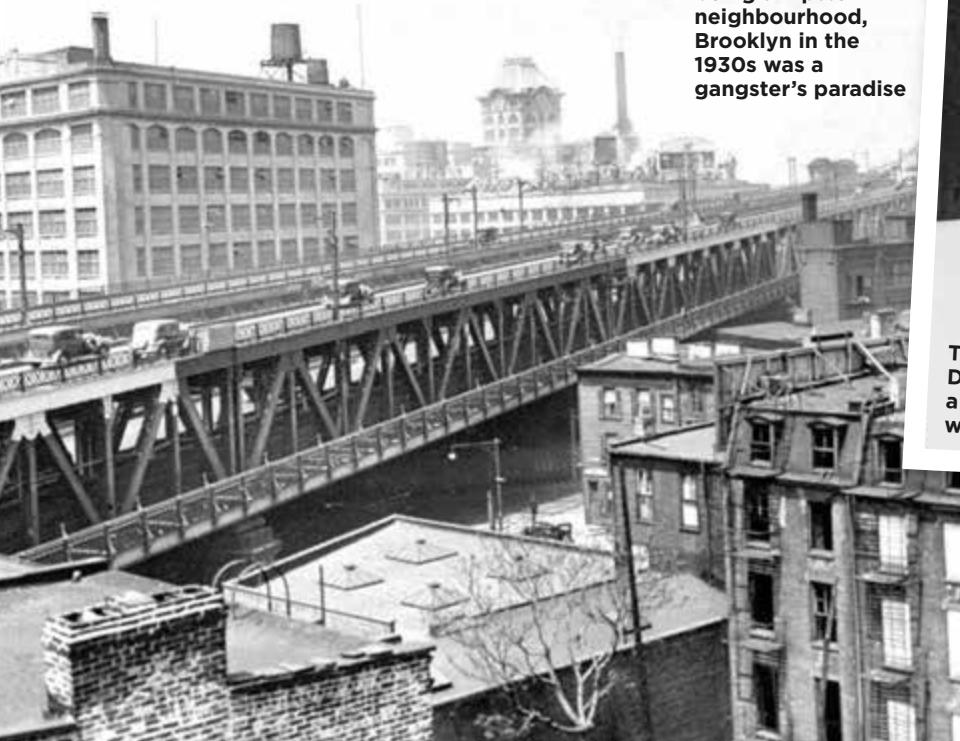
A 'wanted' poster for Murder, Inc boss Louis 'Lepke' Buchalter, in which it is mentioned that he "uses strong-arm methods" and is "suffering from kidney ailment"

◁ Buchalter recommended the Brooklyn Boys for the job. Not only were they brutal and unforgiving, they were also young and hungry. And they were ready to roll. As Richard Cohen, the author of *Tough Jews*, neatly notes, "They were the guys on the deck". And their mix of Jewish and Italian hoods also helped avoid factionalism. "The idea was that they wouldn't get into this ethnic war. They fitted the bill perfectly."

The process was simple. Disaffected gangsters would stand before the syndicate's board and present their case against rival mobsters. The board would pass judgement and determine the sentence. The Brooklyn Boys – later referred to by the press as Murder, Inc – would then be commissioned to mete out the punishment.

Buchalter was the board member who would issue the contract on someone's head. His preferred outlet was Albert Anastasia, a dead-eyed assassin rejoicing in the fear-inducing nickname of The Lord High Executioner. Issued with a contract, Anastasia would either commission Reles or Maione to carry out the killing.

The enforcement arm operated out of a Brooklyn candy store. Even Murder, Inc's female supporting cast had their own vivid nicknames; the store's proprietor was Rosie Gold, otherwise known as 'Midnight Rose' on account of her establishment being open 24 hours a day. Those hours



Now famed for being a hipster neighbourhood, Brooklyn in the 1930s was a gangster's paradise



The bullet-ridden body of Dutch Schultz slumped over a table at the restaurant where he was fatally shot

“Off they would head into the Brooklyn night to ‘solve’ the problem”

were perfect for an on-call, round-the-clock hitman outfit. The phone at the store would ring and, once the most suitable personnel were selected, off they would head into the dark Brooklyn night to ‘solve’ the problem.

Hits, though, weren't necessarily quick, instant affairs. The crew were meticulous in their planning and would take as long as was necessary, being as professional in their tasks as the most prepared, soberest lawyer or accountant. They needed to be efficient, dispassionate and cold-hearted.

Variables had to be kept to a minimum. No hot-heads need apply.

As well as receiving a retainer fee, these killers were paid for each and every hit they successfully carried out, anywhere between \$1,000 and \$5,000. Good money could be made by a morally ambivalent hitman-for-hire. Murder, Inc also received commissions from further afield, from crime bosses in other US cities. Farming these jobs out to freelance hitmen left local mobsters and their men protected by watertight alibis. And, by the time a body was discovered, the killer would be halfway back to New York City on the train.

CRIME CRUSADER

While the different boroughs of New York City were subject to strong mob

influence, easily bought law-enforcers and politicians were also enlisted to help protect the gangsters' interests. But not all public officials could be bought. Later to become a two-time Republican presidential candidate, Michigan-born Thomas Dewey made his reputation as a special prosecutor charged with destroying organised crime's hold on the city. Heading up a large team of investigators, the bookish Dewey fearlessly had the mob's bosses in his legal crosshairs.

Dutch Schultz, the mobster who hadn't made the board of the syndicate, much to his disdain, was one of the first to be targeted by Dewey. His first conviction for tax evasion didn't stick though, and, at the retrial (held out of town following Schultz's complaint that he wouldn't get a fair hearing), he used his charm on the jury to earn a 'not guilty' verdict.

The ever-irrational Schultz, however, refused to let the heat on him lose its temperature. It would prove to be an unwise decision. Applying the values and practices of the underworld to his dealings with the legal process, he vowed to have Dewey assassinated as punishment for targeting him. Such a pronouncement didn't sit well with the syndicate. Rather than risk societal outrage at the execution of a high-

PROTECTORS OF THE REALM KEY INVESTIGATORS



THOMAS DEWEY

▲ The mild-mannered, moustachioed Dewey (above left) would later serve as the governor of New York and run for president, but he earned his stripes as a special prosecutor gamely taking on major figures in the East Coast underworld, most notably Dutch Schultz and 'Lepke' Buchalter.

BURTON TURKUS

With the compliance of killer-turned-informant Abe Reles, the diligent work of this Brooklyn-based assistant district attorney was able to condemn no fewer than seven Murder, Inc members to the electric chair.

ranking public servant – and the heavy repression on the activities of organised crime that such an act would surely provoke – the syndicate did indeed order a hit. The problem was that it was Schultz himself who would be the victim. His demise – and that of three of his men – came in a hail of bullets in the bathroom of a New Jersey restaurant in October 1935.

With Schultz out of the frame, Buchalter was now in Dewey's sights. The mobster chose to get his revenge in first, embarking on a programme of eliminating anyone who could endanger his empire by squealing to Dewey. It was this campaign that did for 'Whitey' Rudnick, who had allegedly been seen in the company of a federal investigator. Joseph Rosen was another such victim, a trucking entrepreneur forced into bankruptcy by Buchalter, but who was believed to be out for revenge. Accordingly, he was gunned down by Emanuel 'Mendy' Weiss and Harry 'Pittsburgh Phil' Strauss. It was but one murder chalked up by Strauss, Murder, Inc's most prolific hitman with a three-figure number of kills to his name.

NEW BLOOD

By June 1940, Brooklyn's law-enforcers had around 200 unsolved murders on their books. It was, however, not a figure that daunted a new wave of gangbusters, led by the incoming New York district attorney, William O'Dwyer, and his assistant, Burton Turkus. Turkus



Mobsters Strauss, Goldstein, Reles (seated, from left to right) and Maione (far right) are questioned by detectives

THE UNLUCKY ONES KEY VICTIMS

GEORGE 'WHITEY' RUDNICK

While the slaying of this loan shark, suspected to be a government informant, was particularly brutal, Rudnick was far from the most significant Murder, Inc victim. However, it was his case that saw the first members of the crew sentenced to death.

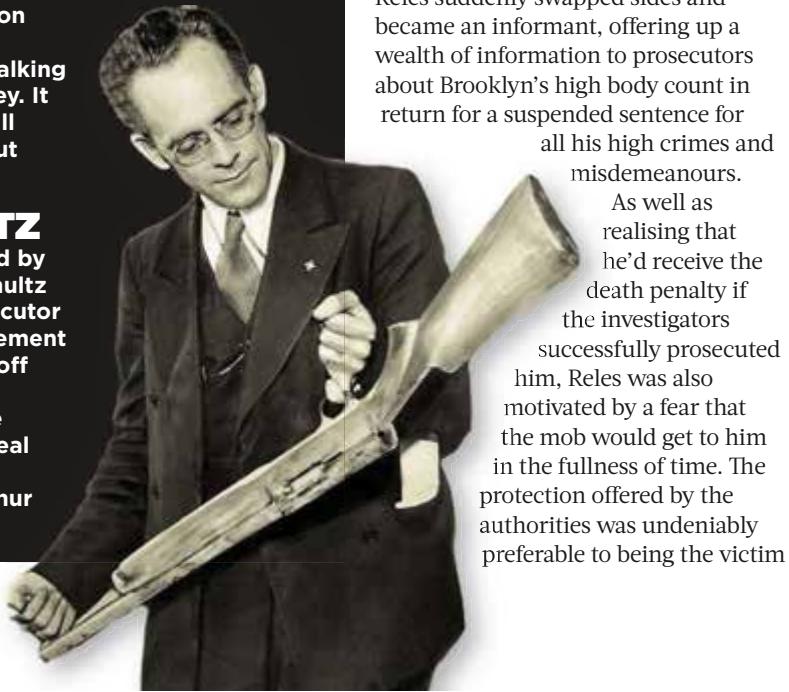
JOSEPH ROSEN

The owner of a trucking firm put out of business by 'Lepke' Buchalter, Rosen was subsequently murdered on Buchalter's orders as a precaution against him talking to chief prosecutor Dewey. It was this murder, above all others, that ultimately put Lepke on Death Row.

DUTCH SCHULTZ

► Unsuccessfully pursued by Dewey, the firebrand Schultz vowed to have the prosecutor bumped off, a pronouncement that found him bumped off himself by disapproving individuals higher up the criminal hierarchy. (His real name was the less streetwise-sounding Arthur Simon Flegenheimer.)

The shotgun that was used to murder Dutch Schultz



was a man possessed, resolute on stymying the slayers in Brooklyn and beyond. He received a tip-off about the involvement of 'Kid Twist' Reles and 'Bugsy' Goldstein in one of those many unsolved homicides, and pursued his prey like the hungriest wolf. Many lower-level mobsters were rounded up and incarcerated, hoodwinked into believing that they had been ratted out by their bosses.

As a result, more than a few started to sing, with details of slayings – who, how and why – revealed to a grateful prosecution team. But it would still take an extraordinary U-turn by one of the main protagonists to really unlock these unsolved cases. That came in 1940, when Reles suddenly swapped sides and became an informant, offering up a wealth of information to prosecutors about Brooklyn's high body count in return for a suspended sentence for all his high crimes and misdemeanours.

As well as realising that he'd receive the death penalty if the investigators successfully prosecuted him, Reles was also motivated by a fear that the mob would get to him in the fullness of time. The protection offered by the authorities was undeniably preferable to being the victim

of a hit himself. 'Reles realised that the ship was going down,' explains Paul Kavieff, author of *The Life and Times of Lepke Buchalter*, 'that the New York mob had become tired of these guys and they were getting ready to eliminate them themselves.'

The reliability of Reles's testimony was confirmed by the depth of detail he imparted. He literally knew where the bodies were buried. And as he coughed up the minutiae of brutal murder after brutal murder, Reles didn't hold back on the names of those responsible. The likes of his former colleagues Strauss, Maione and Abbandando

were now very much on the prosecutors' radar.

The latter two were the first to stand trial for murder – that of 'Whitey' Rudnick three years previously. As star witness, Reles revelled in recalling every last gruesome detail of the victim's demise, right down to the difficulty they had in squeezing the man's corpse into the car's back seat. In the witness stand, facing the stares and angry cat-calls of his former associates, Reles didn't stop singing. 'Reles's song was a full-length opera,' Turkus later wrote. 'He was an excellent raconteur, if you like your killings right from the feed bag.'

Maione and Abbandando were found guilty and sentenced to death. After a successful appeal but then an unsuccessful retrial, the pair met their demise via the electric chair. In a separate trial, Strauss and Goldstein met



Above, the body of Abe Reles is stretchered away after he fell to his death from a hotel window (left), supposedly during an attempted escape. Some speculate that he was in fact pushed

the same fate, albeit it not before Strauss feigned insanity. The jury didn't buy it.

TWIST IN THE TALE

While Reles's testimony had condemned these men, he wasn't an unending source of revelation. As he prepared to again lift the lid even further on the Brooklyn murders, this time at the trial of Albert Anastasia, 'Kid Twist' was found dead, having fallen from the window of the Half Moon Hotel in Coney Island. Despite a heavy police presence protecting Room 623 – and official verdicts suggesting either an accident

or suicide – it appeared that gangland had got to him. In later years, 'Lucky' Luciano confirmed that the police guard had been paid off by the mob to allow them to dispose of the star witness. The event prompted one newspaper to describe the deceased as "the canary who could sing but couldn't fly".

Burton Turkus might have sent four of the actual gunmen to the electric chair, but he still wanted the big prize further up the chain – Buchalter. Reles had met his maker, but other close witnesses convincingly linked Buchalter to the murder of Joseph Rosen. To Turkus's



Goldstein (centre) and Strauss (right) on trial, while assistant district attorney Turkus is far left

great pleasure, the kingpin was finally ensnared and, along with Louis Capone and 'Mendy' Weiss, also went to the chair. He became the only mob boss to be sent to his death. The lieutenants were usually the ones offered up, while their superiors cocooned themselves from direct involvement.

Thanks to the energy of the prosecutors, and the willingness of certain key witnesses to turn the tables on their former comrades, Murder, Inc dissolved and disappeared. Perhaps it was inevitable that this Italian-Jewish collaboration would ultimately implode. Abe Reles seems to have foreseen such an outcome and it was he, the original Brownsville Boy, who showed the keenest survivalist tendencies in the last years of his life: "I am not a stool pigeon. Every one of those guys wanted to talk. Only I beat them to the bandwagon." ◎

"A few started to sing, with details of slayings – who, how and why – revealed"

GANGSTERS OF NEW YORK ORGANISED CRIME IN 1930S USA

During the decade that Murder, Inc operated, organised crime in New York City was rife across all its boroughs. Territory was shared between the Italian-American Mafia and Jewish mobs, all aiming to fulfil the American dream of prosperity, albeit through foul means. An uneasy peace was largely observed between the various gangs, helped by the founding of the multi-ethnic National Crime Syndicate, which advocated cooperation and the pursuit of common aims. Evading the attention and clutches of federal investigators was certainly a mutual goal.

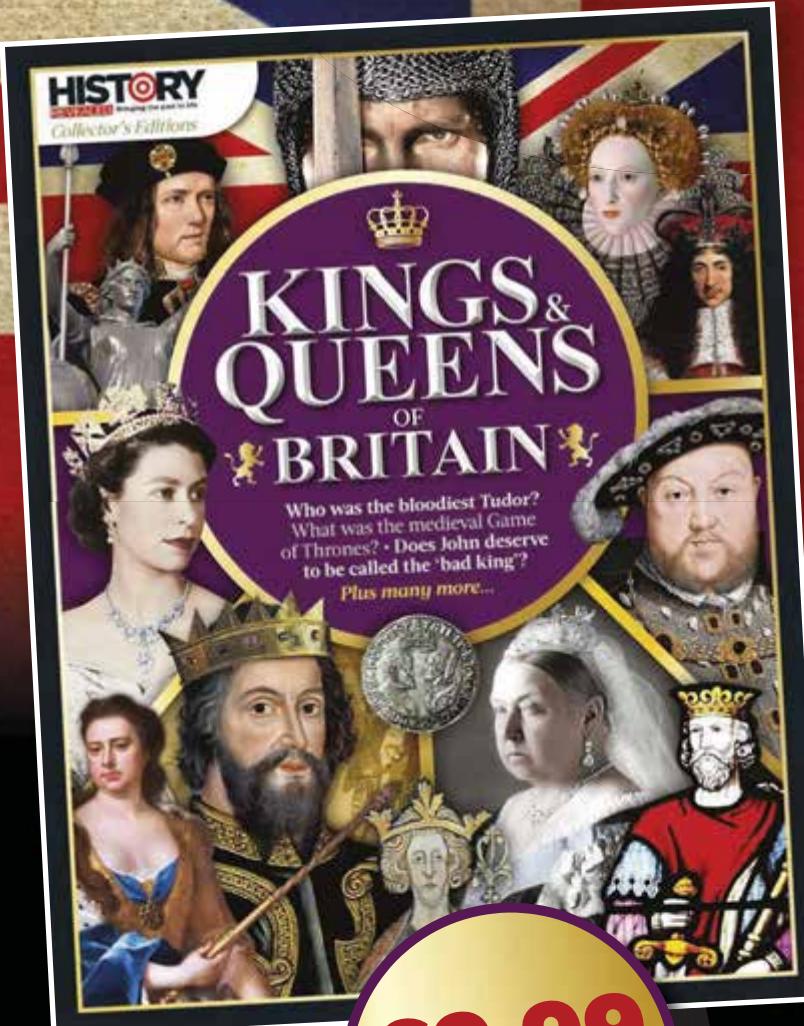
The mobs' activities included racketeering, robbery, extortion, loan sharking, gambling, prostitution and – bearing in mind this was the very lucrative Prohibition era – bootlegging and speakeasy ownership. These interests were protected in part through the establishment of another joint Italian-Jewish endeavour – the no-nonsense, hitmen-for-hire outfit known as Murder, Inc.



Captured gang members in the back of a patrol wagon, on their way to the office of Thomas Dewey

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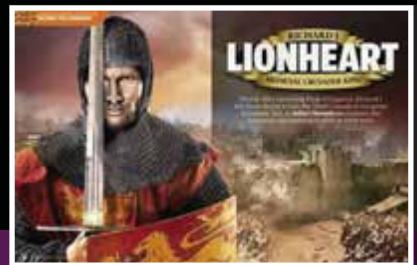
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Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

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• **WHY DO WE SAY...** p78 • **WHAT IS IT?** p83

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Social historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



JULIAN HUMPHREYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



ADAM JACOT DE BOINOD

Author and journalist, worked on the BBC panel show *QI*



SANDRA LAWRENCE

Writer and columnist with a specialist interest in British heritage subjects



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author on a range of historical subjects, from ancient to modern



MILES RUSSELL

Author and senior lecturer in prehistoric and Roman archaeology at Bournemouth University

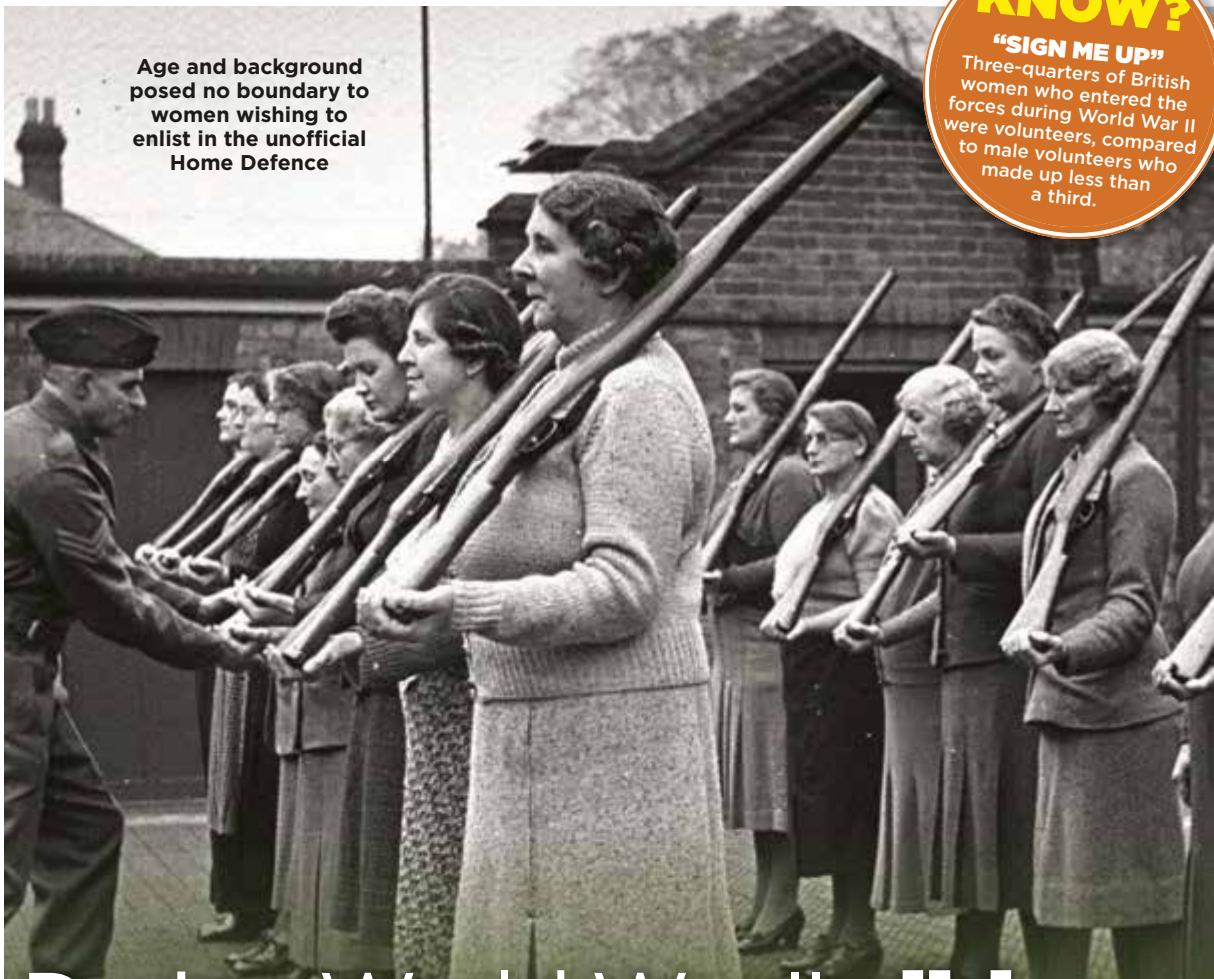


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Age and background posed no boundary to women wishing to enlist in the unofficial Home Defence



DID YOU KNOW?

"SIGN ME UP"

Three-quarters of British women who entered the forces during World War II were volunteers, compared to male volunteers who made up less than a third.

During World War II, did women serve in the Home Guard?

In May 1940, the Germans launched their invasion of the Low Countries and France, which led to a rapid surrender of those countries and the evacuation of the British Army through Dunkirk. Even as that campaign was unfolding, there were calls in Britain from MPs, army officers and newspapers for a local militia to be formed. Many

people took matters into their own hands. Local groups were formed to shoot German paratroopers, round up shot-down German airmen, and to guard town halls or other key buildings. Ownership of firearms was much more widespread in 1940 than it is now, so thousands of people were involved. Many of these were women. But when the Local Defence Volunteers (as the

Home Guard was at first known) was officially formed, it was a male-only organisation. In December 1941, the unofficial Women's Home Defence was established to perform auxiliary support roles, though before long, armed women were guarding factories and bridges that were feared to be targets for sabotage. The Home Guard was disbanded in December 1945. RM

IN A NUTSHELL

THE LUDDITES

When factory owners began replacing their men with machinery, the workers took matters into their own hands



Who were the Luddites?

The Luddites were skilled textile workers, mainly from Nottinghamshire, Yorkshire and Lancashire, whose livelihoods were threatened by the introduction of automated looms and knitting frames to their workplace in the early 19th century – a result of the Industrial Revolution.

What did they want?

In short, they wanted to get rid of the machinery that was taking their jobs and return to how things had been before, including a reversal of wage reductions. They also wanted to see the removal of unskilled youths who were being employed to run the new machinery, which they felt produced inferior goods. At the beginning of the 19th century, there were around 30,000 knitting-frames in England, of which around 25,000 were located in the Midlands. Small wonder that skilled, and slower, weavers – most of whom worked at home – saw their trades slipping away.

What action did they take?

The movement began in Arnold, Nottinghamshire in 1811, and soon disgruntled textile workers across the country had joined in protests against industrial changes and the government's refusal to implement a minimum working wage.

Threatening letters were sent to employers warning them to remove the machinery from



Mobs of spurned textile workers broke into their old workplaces and began smashing the new looms

2,000, commenced an attack, on the discharge of a pistol, which appeared to have been the signal; volleys of stones were thrown, and the windows smashed to atoms; the internal part of the building being guarded, a musket was discharged in the hope of intimidating and dispersing the assailants. In a very short time, the effects were too shockingly seen in the death of three, and

and the blood flowed from the wounds in torrents". Horsfall's death shocked the country, including many in government.

How did government react to the Luddite threat?

Despite the relatively small numbers involved in machine breaking, and the fact that it was confined mainly to the Midlands and Yorkshire, government in London took the Luddite threat very seriously. In February 1812, the Frame-Breaking Act was passed, which went a step further than previous acts that had made frame-breaking a criminal offence: it now carried the death penalty. Thousands of parliamentary troops were sent to restore order, with more men deployed to the Midlands and the north of England than were fighting Napoleon in Spain.

In October 1812, Huddersfield Luddite George Mellor and two others were arrested for the murder of William Horsfall, and were hanged in York along with 14 more in January 1813. The public execution of these 17 Luddites was designed to deter others from taking action, and marked the beginning of the end for the movement.

Where did the name 'Luddite' come from?

The movement is said to have been named after the likely fictional character of Ned Ludd, an apprentice who smashed part of a stocking frame in 1779. The mythical Ludd supposedly carried a weapon at his side at all times, and possessed the power to summon Luddites to his aid whenever he needed them.

“As the sword is the worst argument that can be used, so should it be the last”

Lord Byron, in protest of the Frame-Breaking Act

their premises. If they refused to comply, bands of Luddites – usually masked and acting under the cover of night – broke into factories and mills, smashing and burning textile frames.

The movement was organised and effective, with bands often meeting on the moors at night to practise drills and manoeuvres, all in the hope that the government would agree to impose a ban on the use of textile machinery.

One attack took place on 20 March 1812, when a Stockport warehouse belonging to William Radcliffe – one of the first manufacturers to use the power-loom – was attacked by a band of Luddites. "A large body, not less than

William Horspool, a mill owner and anti-Luddite, was murdered by his ex-employees

it is said, about ten wounded," reported the *Manchester Gazette*.

Did the Luddites deliberately set out to injure or kill their employers?

It's difficult to say, and probably varied from group to group. Certainly, most of the Luddite violence was aimed at the machinery rather than against people, but death threats were sent to some employers. Deaths and injuries seem to have taken place where attempts were made to defend the machinery and factory premises.

One of the most violent attacks took place in April 1812, in West Riding, when William Horsfall, an outspoken anti-Luddite who had replaced many of the skilled workers at his mill with shearing frames, was killed in cold blood as he rode to inspect some cloth. According to the *Leeds Mercury*, four men "inflicted four wounds in the left side of their victim, who instantly fell from his horse,



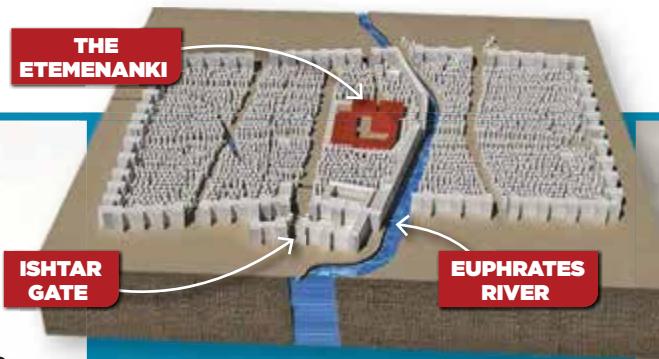


HOW DID THEY DO THAT? BABYLON

By the rivers of the Euphrates and Tigris rose up one of the ancient world's greatest civilisations



Babylon was founded as a small administrative centre in the third millennium BC by Akkadian king Sargon the Great, around 50 miles south of modern-day Baghdad. Over the next few centuries, it flourished into a cultural Mecca and capital of the Babylonian Empire. Though many of its ruins are now inaccessible due to rising water levels, the mentions in the Bible provide an invaluable insight into life in this legendary city.



ISHTAR GATE

EUPHRATES RIVER



THE HANGING GARDENS

Legend has it that King Nebuchadnezzar II built a series of tiered gardens for his Median wife, who missed the green landscape of her homeland. However, archaeological evidence for the Hanging Gardens at Babylon has never been found, nor have any Babylonian texts mentioning the gardens. Some claim they were in fact in Nineveh, 340 miles further north.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

PROCESSIONAL WAY

This brick-paved corridor was over half-a-mile long. Religious parades and festivities took place here. It connected the palace to the Temple of Marduk, the protector god of Babylon.

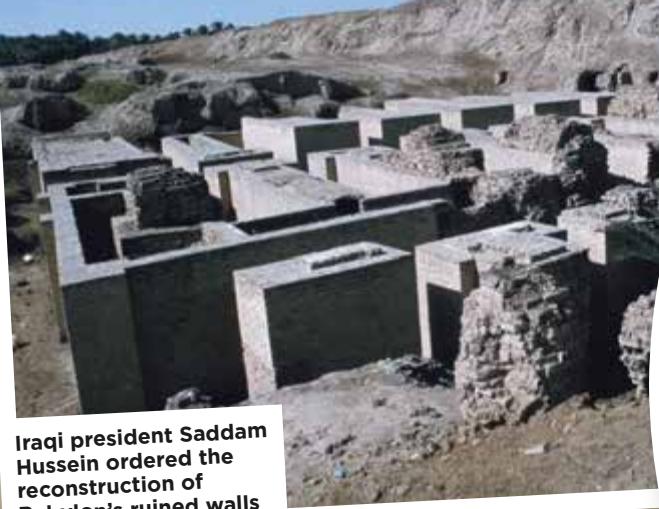
ISHTAR GATE

This sixth-century-BC gate was dedicated to the Mesopotamian goddess Ishtar. It was decorated with alternating rows of dragons and aurochs – a now-extinct species of wild cattle.

THE
ETEMENANKIISHTAR
GATEEUPHRATES
RIVER

BABYLON'S GOLDEN AGE

The Babylonian Empire was at its most powerful under the rule of King Nebuchadnezzar II, who reigned from 605–562 BC. His empire stretched from the Persian Gulf to the borders of Egypt, with Babylon as its capital. He began a major reconstruction of the city, building some of its most recognisable and beautiful landmarks.



Iraqi president Saddam Hussein ordered the reconstruction of Babylon's ruined walls



A reconstruction of the Ishtar Gate, built using the original bricks, now stands in the Pergamon Museum, Berlin

TOWER OF BABEL?

The Etemenanki was a ziggurat around 90 metres high, with a temple shrine at the top. It may have provided inspiration for the Tower of Babel, a biblical story in which the construction of a great tower in Babylon was disrupted, after God made the workers speak different languages.



TRIPLE WALLS

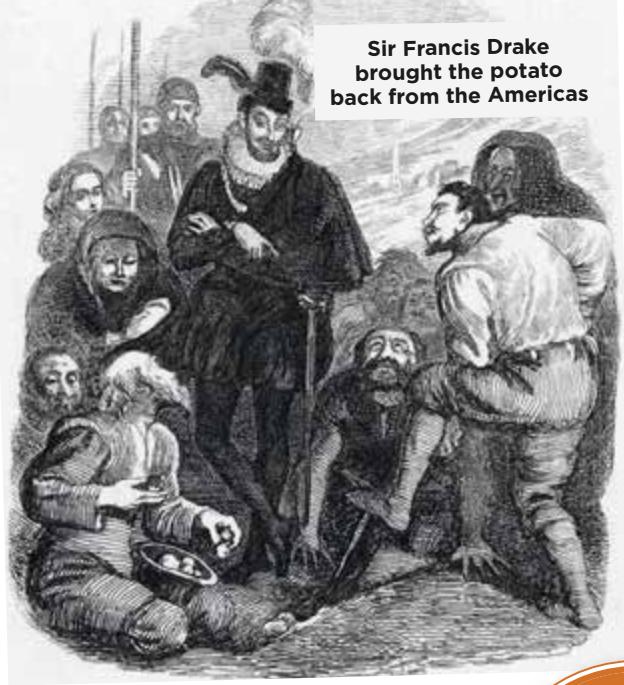
During Babylon's golden age, the city's double walls were further strengthened with the addition of a third wall. Greek historian Herodotus claimed them to be 56 miles long, 24 metres thick and 97 metres high, but 12-15 metres is the more likely height. They were considered impenetrable.



SOUTHERN PALACE

Nebuchadnezzar II built three major palaces in Babylon – a southern palace with 500 rooms, a northern palace, and a summer palace on the northern tip of the outer wall, for when the air was stifling and the smells unbearable.

Sir Francis Drake
brought the potato
back from the Americas



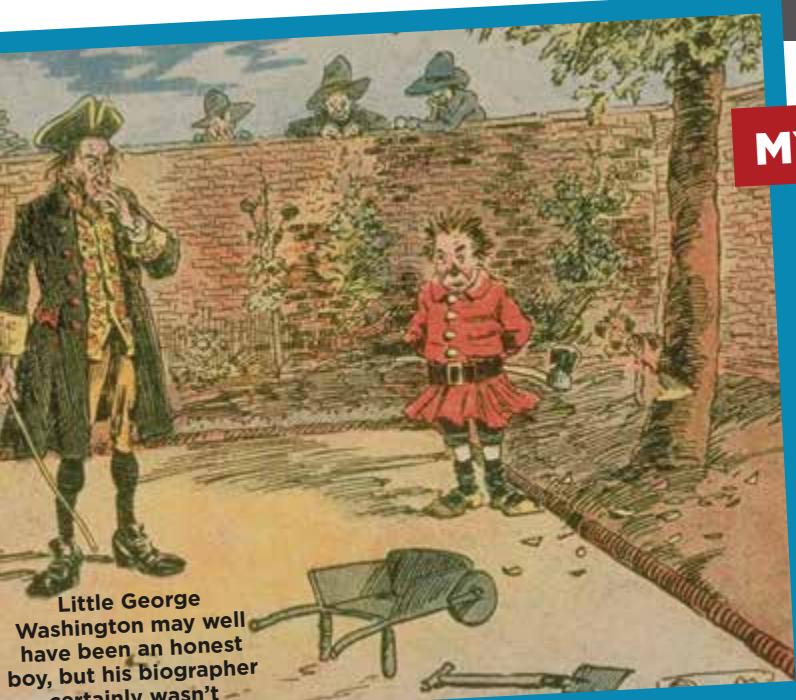
HOW HAS WHAT WE EAT CHANGED OVER THE CENTURIES?

Several foods we love today were treated with great suspicion when they were first introduced. Potatoes and tomatoes, both members of the deadly nightshade family, were considered highly dangerous and, in the case of potatoes, with some reason – the fruits of the potato contain high levels of solanine. Who wanted to be first to try the tomato or ‘poison apple’, which looked just like potato fruit? Even rebranded as ‘love apples,’ tomatoes got a bad rap when people fell ill after eating them. It was many years before the real culprit was discovered to be the lead in pewter plates, reacting with the acid in the tomatoes.

Runner beans were first introduced as ornamental plants. Other modern staples, such as peanuts, root vegetables, oysters and – incredibly – lobster, were considered food fit only for the poor.

There's no need for us to be smug, though. For centuries, most country folk could identify every edible berry, branch, root and fungus. Few of us would trust ourselves to gather hedgerow food today. **SL**

ILLUSTRATION: JONTY CLARK, ALAMY X2, GETTY X5



DID YOU KNOW?

PINCHING PENNIES
Due to its abundance in colonial America, lobster cost around a fifth of the price of Boston baked beans.

What was the function of a codpiece?

Though there are similar examples even from the ancient world, during its 16th-century heyday, the ‘codpiece’ – a material covering or pouch for the male crotch area – evolved from a simple piece of cloth to large, decorative pouches made of padded fabric, leather, or incorporated into metal suits of armour. As fashionable doublets (a type of fitted jacket) became shorter, this vulnerable area was increasingly exposed, and the subsequent rise of the codpiece served a number of functions. Crucially, it was a much-needed cover-up – Chaucer had long before written of the “scantnesse of clothyng” that left the male member on display. It also offered a chance for the powerful to draw attention to and emphasise their manliness and virility (see, for example, Henry VIII’s suit of armour above).

These came, however, with useful practical functions – it has also been suggested that the pouches were used to store trinkets and coins

On the battlefield, the armour codpiece was both protective and assertive



(perhaps giving us the slang term ‘family jewels’), or to accommodate the medicinal bandages and ointments necessary for treating venereal disease. **EB**

4

The approximate length, in inches, of Henry VIII's steel codpiece from groin to tip – ample to see him into battle.

MYTH BUSTING

Did George Washington really cut down his father's cherry tree?

No. The story that the future US president cut down his father's tree and then owned up to it is a complete fabrication. It was invented by one of Washington's first biographers, a bookseller named Mason Locke Weems, who wanted to show that Washington's private virtues were the cause of his public greatness. **JH**

HIDDEN HISTORICALS

CAN YOU WORK OUT WHO IS HIDDEN IN THE SYMBOLS?



A Victorian physician-turned-writer-turned-spiritualist



What's the oldest-known recipe in the world?

Clay tablets, dating back to around 1800 BC, contain instructions for making Babylonian beer. Translated from their original cuneiform by Professor Miguel Civil of the University of Chicago, they are a hymn to the goddess of brewing, Ninkasi, but contain reasonable-enough guidance that in 1991, one Fritz Maytag of the Anchor Brewing Company in San Francisco had a go.

The results were tested by the American Association of Micro Brewers and found to be similar to cider, have an alcohol content of about 3.5 per cent and "a dry taste lacking in bitterness". Sadly, it doesn't keep at all well, so the 4,000-year-old recipe is unlikely to go into mass production. Three more, slightly younger Babylonian tablets contain around 25 ancient recipes, translated by French Assyriologist and chef Jean Bottero. They include sophisticated combinations of spices, crumbled bread as a thickening agent and regional variations, but are very fatty and completely salt-free. **SL**

The Ancient Babylonians would have referred to clay tablets like this one when brewing



WHAT IS IT?
WHICH ENGLISH KING OWNED THIS STRANGE OBJECT AND WHY?



SEE ANSWERS BELOW

Who was the most successful Roman?

Politically speaking, the most successful Roman was Gaius Octavius, nephew of Julius Caesar, who as 'Augustus' (a name meaning 'illustrious one') was the first emperor of Rome. Ruling for 40 years, Augustus restored order after decades of civil war.

From the perspective of personal wealth, however, the most successful Roman was probably Marcus Licinius Crassus who, in his lifetime, amassed a fortune which, in today's standards, amounted to over £1.5 billion.

Most Romans judged success in military terms, however, and, the greatest Roman general was arguably Flavius Belisarius. Between AD 530 and 540, he defeated the Persians, Vandals and Ostrogoths, stabilising Rome's eastern frontier and reconquering North Africa, Italy, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia and the Dalmatian coast from the barbarian tribes. **MR**



Legend has it that Crassus's enemies poured molten gold into his mouth as a symbol of his greed

NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Confused by Confucius? Perplexed by the Persians? Whatever your questions, send them in for our experts to answer.

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by Holy Roman Emperor Maximilian I
What is it? The horned helmet of one of
Cone Hand Oil (Arthur Conan Doyle)
Answers: Hidden Historicals Heart R

Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

BRITAIN'S TREASURES p86 • BOOKS p88

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...

EXHIBITION

Photographs from the David Hurn Collection

National Museum Cardiff www.bit.ly/2eRZkOJ

Recently gifted images by David Hurn, a member of the prestigious Magnum Photos cooperative, go on public display to celebrate the opening of the museum's first gallery dedicated to photography. As well as his own work, the exhibition will show images he has collected from other photographers during his lengthy career, and reflect upon his influences and the friendships he made along the way.



Hurn's personal collection includes this striking portrait by Steve McCurry.



Hurn's own photography, including this image of a family day-out at the seaside, will also feature in the exhibition



A nearby waterfall provided power for the tin works, and makes for a fantastic photo opportunity today

EVENT

Night at the Tin Works

Aberdulais Tin Works and Waterfall, Wales, 28 November www.bit.ly/2dxtlNq

Experience gritty Victorian life as you've never seen it before. Dress like a Welsh tin worker and hold your lanterns high as you explore the tin works at night. Hear testimonies from the workers, and then go back to school to learn your three Rs in a strict Victorian classroom setting.



TOUR

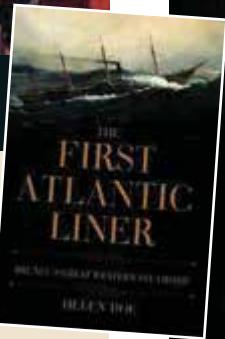
Stitches in Time

Discovery Museum, Newcastle,
7 December www.bit.ly/2xJN7mC

This fascinating, behind-the-scenes tour is led by an expert curator, who will take you into the museum's vast vintage costume store. See for yourself how fashion trends have changed dramatically throughout the decades. At a bargain price of £4, this tour must be booked in advance.



Helen Doe's book on the SS Great Western was released this year



TALK

Challenging the Atlantic: The Great Western

M Shed, Bristol, 7 December
www.bit.ly/2yDnCaa

In this talk, Helen Doe of Exeter University examines what life on board Brunel's luxury liner, the SS Great Western (the fastest of its time to cross the Atlantic) was really like.

BUY

Rosetta Stone Earrings

£17, JezebelCharms
www.etsy.me/2x9EORJ

Always be ready to translate Egyptian hieroglyphs with these genius brass earrings, inspired by the Rosetta Stone. Featuring replica segments of text from the stone itself, these are a great Christmas gift for the historian who loves to accessorise.



Charles Dickens (Dan Stevens, left) is visited by his iconic character Scrooge, played by Christopher Plummer - best known for playing Captain Von Trapp

FILM

The Man Who Invented Christmas

In cinemas 1 December
www.imdb.com/title/tt6225520

Downton Abbey's Dan Stevens stars as the struggling author Charles Dickens, whose writer's block is alleviated by the events of the festive season. Characters like Ebenezer Scrooge magically appear in his mind, but with only six weeks to save his family from ruin, how will Dickens finish his masterpiece?

EXHIBITION

Charles II: Art and Power

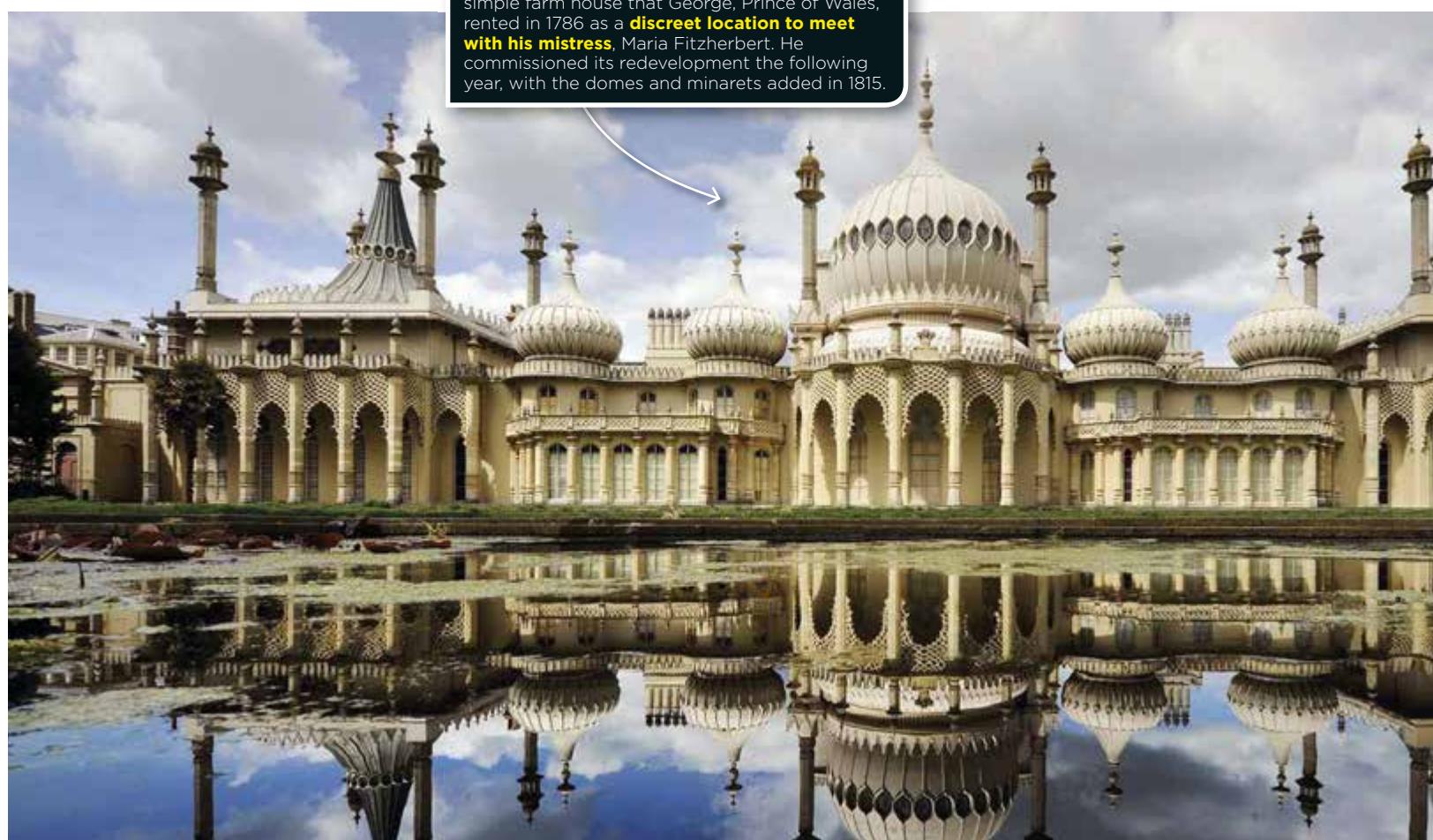
The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace, starts 8 December
www.bit.ly/2yRcIgK

Charles II was a flamboyant king, known for his reinstatement of culture and celebrations after Cromwell's rule. Charles's court became a hub for artists from all over the world, such as Leonardo da Vinci. This exhibition showcases intricate pieces from the time, including tapestries, paintings, furniture - and even gilded crockery.



► ALSO LOOK OUT FOR

- Beyond the Battlefield - View photographer Kathé Buchler's depiction of the German Home Front in World War I. Birmingham Museum www.bit.ly/2xNw8gE
- Visions of the Royal Pavilion Estate - Incredible digital reconstructions of how the estate once looked. Brighton Museum, until 10 December www.bit.ly/2yi047N



JEWEL IN THE CROWN

The Indian-inspired pavilion was originally a simple farm house that George, Prince of Wales, rented in 1786 as a **discreet location to meet with his mistress**, Maria Fitzherbert. He commissioned its redevelopment the following year, with the domes and minarets added in 1815.

BRITAIN'S TREASURES... ROYAL PAVILION

Brighton, East Sussex

The Prince of Wales wanted something bold and spectacular when he built a pleasure palace in the seaside town of Brighton, and that is exactly what he got

GETTING THERE:
As the pavilion is in central Brighton, parking is limited, so public transport is best. The coach station is a five-minute walk, while the train is 15 minutes away.



TIMES AND PRICES:
October to March: 10am-5.15pm
April to September: 9.30am-5.45pm
Adults £13, Children £7.50,
Concessions £11.50.

FIND OUT MORE:
Call 03000 290900 or visit
www.brightonmuseums.org.uk

There is a sight you cannot miss on the Old Steine thoroughfare of Brighton, as it stands out so brashly against the backdrop of this English seaside town. The Royal Pavilion – with an Indian-style exterior and Chinese-influenced interior, blending with Regency-era gardens – exudes both opulence and the exotic.

The palace was the decadent getaway of George, Prince of Wales and son of George III. Vain and hedonistic, he enjoyed dining, dancing and drinking to go with his gambling, racing and

womanising. He first came to Brighton in 1783, aged 21, already suffering from a life of excess, which his physicians hoped the therapeutic seawater could alleviate. Instead, George hired architect Henry Holland to enlarge his modest lodging house into a neoclassical villa.

As the years went by, all the while with George throwing parties and showing off the Chinese furnishings, this 'Marine Pavilion' grew. Most notably, he added extravagant glass-domed stables, large enough for 62 horses,

and sleeping quarters for the grooms. (They are now home to a museum and concert hall.)

The major redesign that transformed the pavilion into today's structure began in 1815, after George became Regent. Using cast-iron frames, architect John Nash built a host of domes, minarets and towers on top of the original roof, giving it an Indian aesthetic. New rooms for entertaining were luxuriously decorated and state-of-the-art heating, gas lighting and plumbing installed. The garden similarly



WHAT TO LOOK FOR...



1 BANQUETING ROOM

A fitting space for a royal feast, even one of George IV's. The chandelier is held in the talons of a dragon, one of the many that can be spotted around the hall.



2 GREAT KITCHEN

So sophisticated were the kitchen's facilities that George would take his guests for a tour. Later, during World War I, it would be used as an operating theatre.



3 MUSIC ROOM

The elaborate decoration, including a ceiling of some 26,000 gilded cockleshells, has been badly damaged twice – in a fire in 1975 and a storm in 1987.



4 KING'S APARTMENTS

They had to be moved to the ground floor to prevent the portly George from climbing stairs. His bed has a tipping mechanism to make it easier to get in and out.



5 GARDENS

The Regency-style garden underwent major restoration in the 1980s and '90s using John Nash's plans, and they are still maintained with George's original plant lists.



6 INDIA GATE

The gateway at the southern entrance was unveiled on 26 October 1921 as a gesture of thanks for the care shown to Indian soldiers in World War I.

“New rooms for entertaining were luxuriously decorated”

received an overhaul, complete with Regency-style winding paths, flower beds, shrubs and lawns.

Nash needed eight years and a fortune to finish, by which time George was King. In a cruel twist, though, George had grown so overweight and suffered from numerous maladies that he could only visit his magnificent, eccentric palace twice more before his death in 1830.

PEOPLE'S PALACE

Ultimately, it would be the people of Brighton who benefited from the Royal Pavilion, not least because it helped the town's reputation as a fashionable destination. William IV visited regularly and his successor, Victoria, first stayed there shortly

after her coronation. The 18-year-old Queen, however, described the palace in her diary as “a strange, odd Chinese-looking thing”.

Although Victoria's impression did improve over successive trips with Albert and their growing family, she never felt at ease there. In 1850, she sold the pavilion to the town of Brighton for £53,000.

Less than a year later, the palace re-opened to the public for the cost of sixpence, but having lost much of its splendour, as Victoria had ordered the decorations and fittings to be stripped – they supposedly filled 143 wagons. Yet as the Royal Pavilion continued to be maintained and used for a host of functions, from balls and exhibitions to lectures by Oscar Wilde, many royal items returned.

Restoration gathered momentum in the 20th century, bringing the Royal Pavilion and its gardens back to the Regency-era style, but there was still another unexpected use for the buildings. During World War I, the lavish rooms became a hospital – at first for wounded Indian soldiers, and then British Army amputees. Stories and photographs from this remarkable chapter are on display in one of the pavilion's galleries.

The whole history of the Royal Pavilion can be explored by walking its rooms or strolling the gardens, preferably with the audio guide. The pavilion may have been built as a personal pleasure palace, but it is now part of the city's image and a charming feature in anyone's trip to Brighton. ☺

WHY NOT VISIT...

Oh, there's so much to see beside the seaside...

BRIGHTON PALACE PIER

No visit to Brighton would be complete without a walk along the Grade II-listed pier, to enjoy the classic seaside entertainment, fairground rides and amusement park.
www.brightonpier.co.uk

BRITISH AIRWAYS i360

Opened in 2016, the observation tower on the seafront reaches a height of 162 metres, offering stunning views of the city.
www.britishairwaysi360.com

BRIGHTON DOME

George's splendid stables – with a tunnel still connecting the building to the Royal Pavilion – house an arts venue for theatre, music and comedy.
brightondome.org

BOOK REVIEWS

This month's best historical books

The Hungry Empire: How Britain's Quest for Food Shaped the Modern World

by Lizzie Collingham

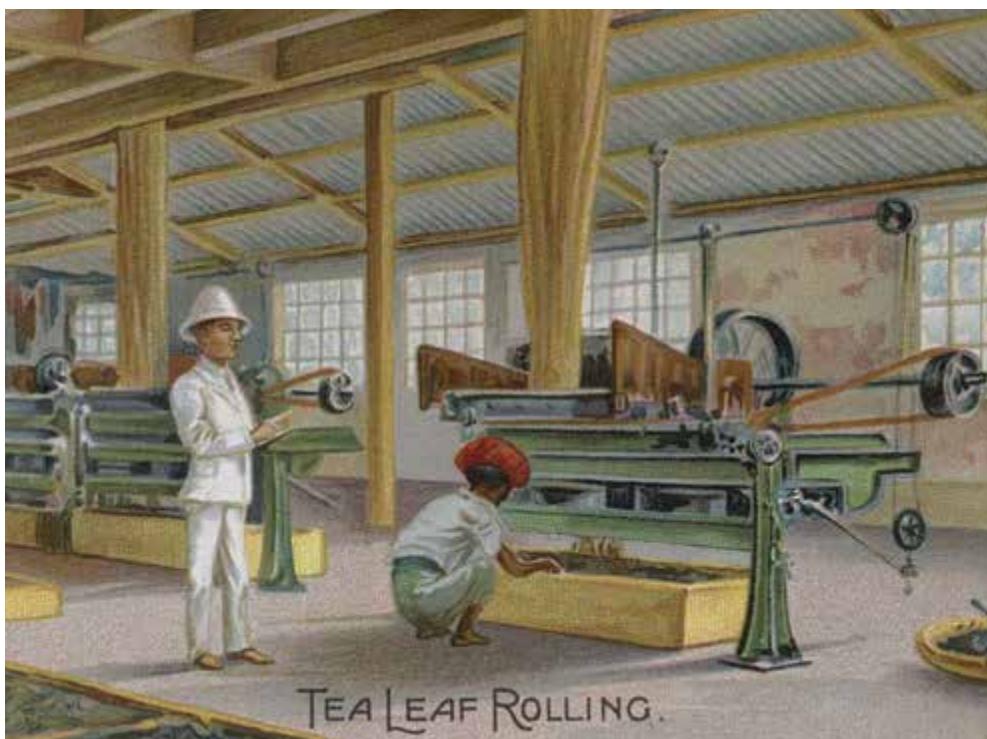
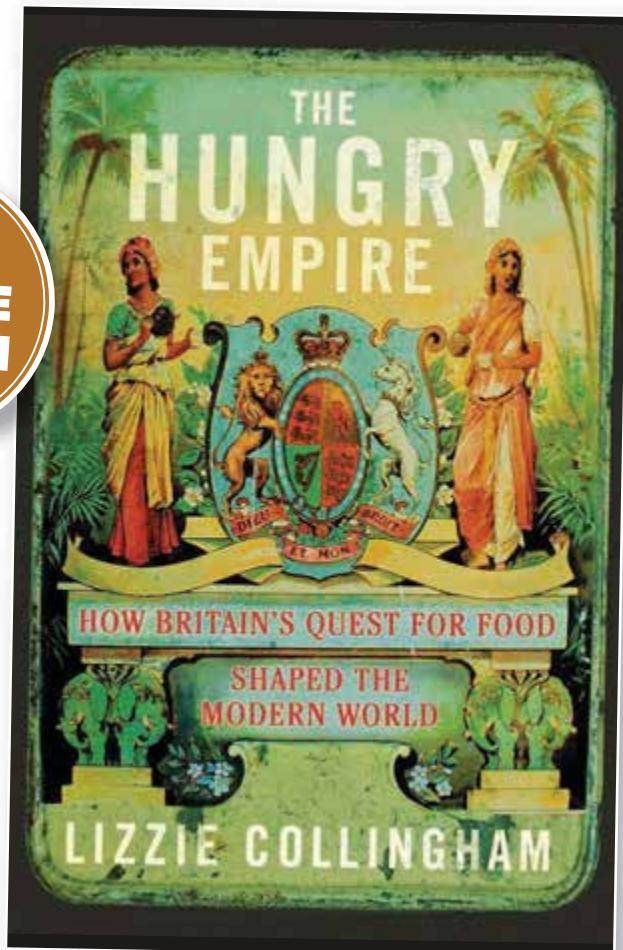
Bodley Head, £25, hardback, 400 pages

As the recent success of the film *Victoria and Abdul* again demonstrates, the British Empire remains a compelling – and controversial – subject. If you're put off by what can be a huge, unwieldy subject, Lizzie Collingham here offers a compelling new take: telling the story of empire through its food.

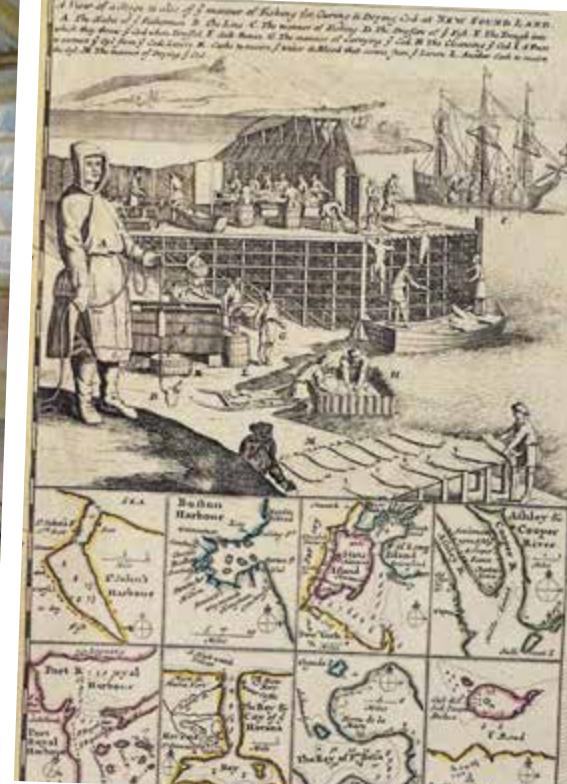
Structured around 20 different dishes, from a fish dish on the *Mary Rose* to rum punch in Boston, her book shows how Britain's global networks forever altered nations and diets alike. Certain themes (power, class, the exploitation of resources and people) and foodstuffs (beef, stew, tea) emerge again and again, revealing trends and tastes that linger even today in the 21st century.

“The food web created a truly global system that connected all five inhabited continents”

BOOK
OF THE
MONTH



ABOVE: The East India Company brought back many products to Britain, but tea proved one of the most popular
RIGHT: Large-scale fishing in Newfoundland began after the colonisation of America, but the fisheries collapsed in 1992 due to overfishing



MEET THE AUTHOR

Author of *Curry: A Tale of Cooks and Conquerors* and *The Taste of War: World War II and the Battle for Food*, **Lizzie Collingham** explains the premise of her latest book

What foodstuffs and meals do you cover in the book, and how did you decide which to include?

Each chapter begins with a meal and tells the story of how that particular set of circumstances came about. I begin with sailors eating their last meal of salt cod on the *Mary Rose* the day before it sank. I follow the story of the British Empire, and the complex web of connections between people and places that it wove, by way of many different things: sugar barons feasting on beef on Barbados; Samuel Pepys taking his wife to dine in a fancy French restaurant; a rural labouring family who ate 50lbs of sugar a year; emigrants to New Zealand growing fat on plentiful mutton; Kenyans complaining about the paucity of beans in their national dish of *irio*. I end the book with an empire Christmas pudding.

How did Britain's tastes shape the world, and itself?

The empire shaped the world's tastes in two contradictory ways. On the one hand, it had a powerful homogenising effect. Rather than the hamburger and soda of today, the typical empire meal of bread, meat stew and sugared tea was the first global meal. It was eaten by everyone, from pioneer settlers travelling across the American prairies to Aboriginal cow herds on Queensland ranches. On the other hand, the people who the British transported around the globe to work on their agricultural plantations took with them a panoply of culinary habits. And in this way, goat curry became a favourite Caribbean dish, roti dipped in coconut milk a standard Fijian breakfast, and African stews of leafy greens cooked with fatback became an established part of the Southern American diet.



“The empire laid the foundations for the way the world eats today”

Perhaps the most insidious legacy of the empire is the way in which sugar is an integral part of our diet. This is a direct legacy of the fact that the 19th-century industrial working classes relied on sugar to give them energy.

How would you like this book to change how readers view food?

Every meal carries within it a wealth of history. After reading *The Hungry Empire*, I hope that even a cup of tea and a slice of bread and jam will bring to mind a wealth of stories, and an awareness of how the food we eat connects us to the past.

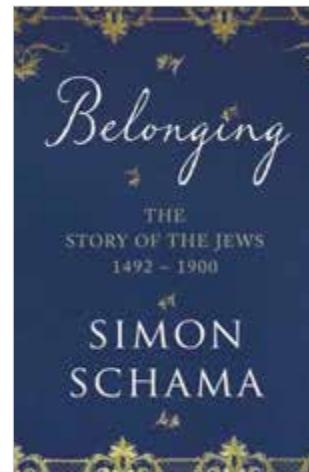
Are there any individuals in this history that you think haven't had the attention they deserve?

My book is full of individuals, but few of them are well-known. From rice-growing African slaves eating maize mush and possum in 18th-century South Carolina to Margery Hall, the wife of an Indian civil servant struggling to cope with making a suitably representative dinner for her husband's superiors without the services of a cook. I am interested in how large, seemingly impersonal historical processes

impact on the lives of ordinary people.

How can we still feel the legacy of this story in the world, and Britain, of today?

The British Empire laid the foundations for the way the world eats. It is a legacy of the empire that East Africans think of maize as 'food of the ancestors', for instance, when in fact it was introduced to the region by colonial agricultural officers. The 'British' cup of tea is an infusion of the leaves of a Chinese plant, acquired in exchange for opium grown in Bengal.

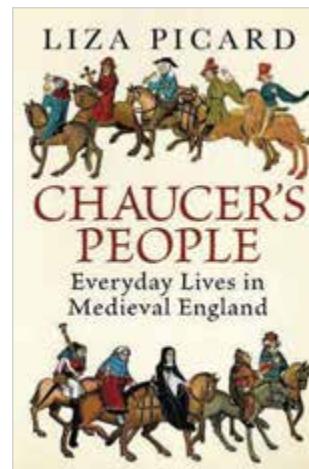


Belonging: The Story of the Jews, 1492-1900

By Simon Schama

Bodley Head, £25, hardback, 800 pages

The second part of historian and presenter Simon Schama's epic retelling of the Jewish story spans centuries and continents, from China to Britain and the USA. Starting with the expulsion of Jewish people from Spain in 1492 and ending at the dawn of the 20th century, it provides both a sweeping narrative and a series of intimate character studies.

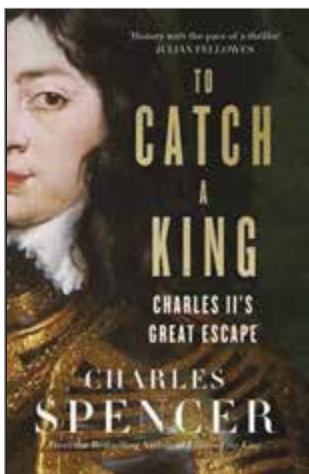


Chaucer's People: Everyday Lives in Medieval England

By Liza Picard

Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £25, hardback, 368 pages

Chaucer's 14th-century story collection *The Canterbury Tales* is a classic hook on which to hang an exploration of the Middle Ages, and this take pleasingly spirals outwards to cover the characters (the nun, the knight, the miller) and the lives they would have led.

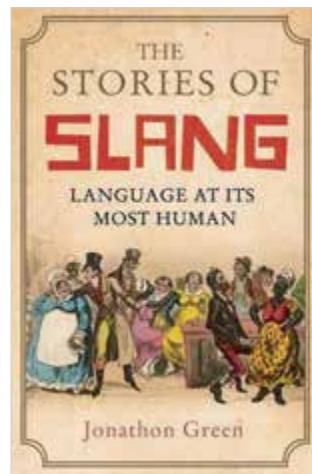


To Catch a King: Charles II's Great Escape

By Charles Spencer

William Collins, £20, hardback, 336 pages

Defeated in battle, on the run and forced to lie, skulk and deceive, things were looking bleak for the future Charles II. So how, exactly, did he go from being relentlessly hounded to, less than a decade later, retaking the crown? Charles Spencer's pacy, accessible account is an evocative look at a dynamic story.

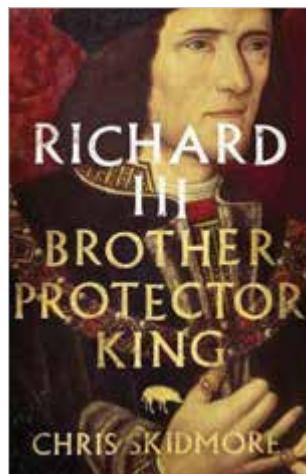


The Stories of Slang: Language at its Most Human

By Jonathon Green

Robinson, £12.99, paperback, 320 pages

By turns bawdy, sweary and irreverent, this book may not be for the faint of heart. Yet from bone-benders (surgeons) to balderdash (a mixed drink), it's a fascinating look at how centuries of slang came to inform all aspects of social life, how it was used, and how much of it still lingers.

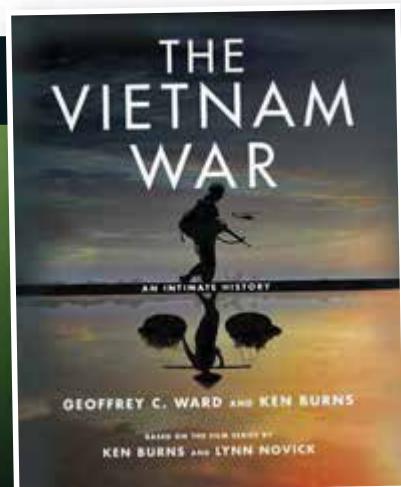


Richard III: Brother, Protector, King

By Chris Skidmore

Weidenfeld and Nicolson, £25, hardback, 464 pages

King Richard III is one of the most divisive figures in history, but this new biography aims to ignore the controversy and return to the facts: his personality, motivations and allegiances. How single-minded was his pursuit of power, and what role did he really play in the deaths of his young nephews?



The Vietnam War: An Intimate History

By Geoffrey C. Ward and Ken Burns

Alfred A Knopf, £45, hardback, 528 pages

This weighty, visually impressive book, accompanying a major new American documentary TV series (also airing in the UK this autumn on the BBC), charts the United States' involvement in the divisive, decades-spanning Vietnam War. A wealth of extraordinary photographs sits alongside personal testimony, useful box-outs on key themes and figures, and a narrative of the sprawling conflict.

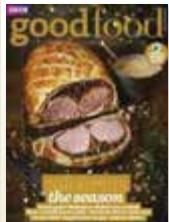
VISUAL BOOK OF THE MONTH

Stunning
photography in
both black-and-
white and colour
helps to convey
the drama and
emotion of this
controversial
conflict



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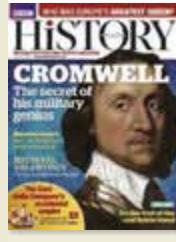


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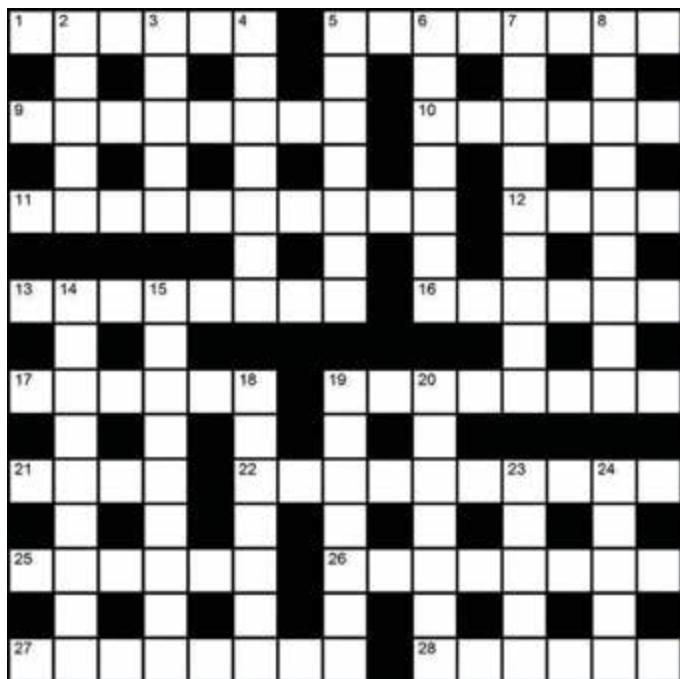


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CROSSWORD N° 49

Test your history knowledge to solve our prize puzzle – and you could win a fantastic new book

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

1 Catherine ___ (d.1542), ill-fated fifth wife of Henry VIII (6)
 5 Carthaginian general and opponent of Rome (b.247 BC) (8)
 9 Oregon city, noted as a centre for organised crime in the 1940s and '50s and of counterculture in the 1960s and '70s (8)
 10 Royal house that ruled in France from 1328 to 1589 (6)
 11 'The ___', name for the Colt SAA, also known as 'The Gun That Won The West' (10)
12/14 ___ In America, 1984 crime drama by Sergio Leone (4,4,1,4)
 13 James ___ (1791-1868), 15th

President of the US (8)
16 Town in which, according to the Gospel of Luke, the risen Jesus appeared to two of his disciples (6)
17 OK ___, the supposed location of an 1881 gunfight in Arizona (6)
19 German city formerly known as Karl-Marx-Stadt (8)
21 Post-war military alliance (4)
22 Harold ___ (1868-1940), newspaper magnate and Nazi supporter, ennobled as Viscount Rothermere (10)
25 ___ Khrushchev (1894-1971), Soviet Premier (6)
26 1851 work by Herman Melville (4-4)
27 Seventh month of the

French Revolutionary Calendar, or a novel by Emile Zola (8)

28 In old legend, the king of the fairies (6)

DOWN

2 Milton ___ (1924-2005), former President of Uganda (5)
3 Nahuatl-speaking culture of 15th-century Mexico (5)
4 'Down among the ___ let him lie' – John Dyer, c1700 (4,3)
5 Dorothy ___ (1910-94), Nobel Prize-winning British chemist (7)
6 Former Basque kingdom (7)
7 Island in the Irish Sea, conquered in the 11th century by Godred Crovan (4,2,3)
8 Anglo-French battle of 1415 (9)
14 See 12 Across
15 Keyboard instrument developed in the 1840s by the French inventor Alexandre Debain (9)
18 Lotte ___ (1888-1976), celebrated German soprano (7)
19 ___ Priory, 12th-century church in Cumbria (7)
20 Mozambique-born Portuguese footballer (1942-2014) (7)
23 Bill ___ (b.1941), member of The Goodies (5)
24 ___ Brahe (1546-1601), Danish astronomer (5)

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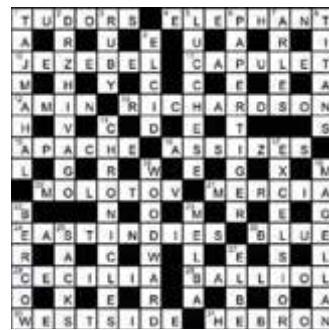
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SOLUTION N° 47



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*Shazia Fardous,
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Antony Beevor on Churchill's biggest decision

Alison Weir on Henry VIII and Rome

Dan Snow on the outbreak of World War I

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Tracy Borman on Mary, Queen of Scots

ALSO NEXT MONTH...

JOAN OF ARC PRINCESS MARGARET VS THE
CROWN: SCANDAL AT THE PALACE **FRANCIS**
DRAKE: PIONEER OR PIRATE? SEPPUKU: THE
STORY OF HARA KIRI **Q&A** AND MUCH MORE...

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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

BOTCHED INVASION

Without wishing to sound like one of those critics who spends their days scanning papers and magazines in the hope of finding a mistake, may I say that the 'Myth Busting' section of your Q&A (October 2017) on the last foreign invasion of England did actually get it wrong... or did it? It all depends on whether you meant England or Britain, bearing in mind that England is the term usually employed for the whole of Britain in those days.

William of Orange's 1688 coup was the last 'successful'

British jackets, dyed black), landed on the Pencaer Peninsula outside Fishguard on the morning of 22 February. For three days, they roamed, more or less unchecked, across the area.

Led by a 70-year-old American, William Tate, the Légion Noire was little more than a regiment of ruffians, convicts and the most ill-disciplined soldiers from the regiments of France.

"The Légion Noire was little more than a regiment of ruffians and convicts"

invasion of Britain, but there was one, which failed, that was much later than that. In 1797, a French force of 1,400 – I hesitate to call them soldiers, as many had been released from prison to take part in the expedition and still had the marks of manacles on their wrists – landed at Fishguard in west Wales.

The 'Légion Noire', so-called because of their black uniforms (captured

They were hapless, to say the least, and their mission was to act as a diversion to pull British forces away from a larger, planned landing in Ireland. That failed before the Légion Noire even set sail, but the Directory (the ruling council of post-revolutionary France), decided to let loose the convicts anyway.

They were supposed to land at Bristol. However, the wind and tide were against them, so Tate and Commodore Castagnier (the

In our Q&A, we discussed the 'invasion' of England by William of Orange, but one reader has a tale to tell

naval officer in charge of the ships) turned around. They skirted the Pembrokeshire coast and landed at

Fishguard. Soon, there was panic, not just in Fishguard but across the entire country. They thought the French had come to steal and pillage. There was a run on the Bank of England – which nearly ran out of money – and in Fishguard, people took their valuables and buried them in their gardens.

For three days, the Légion Noire rioted across north Pembrokeshire. There are dozens of stories about their crimes. Also, the patently untrue story of Welsh women

marching around a hill (to confuse Tate into thinking they were grenadiers) has gone down in legend.

The French surrendered on 24 February 1797, the end of the last invasion of Britain. There were many significant effects, but perhaps the most appropriate comment came from one newspaper, which declared: "The British send their convicts to New South Wales; the French send theirs to old south Wales".

Phil Carradice, St Athan

LETTER OF THE MONTH



BRITAIN'S TREASURES... ROMAN BATHS Bath, Devon

London's Roman bath is one of the best-preserved examples of a Roman town complex in the world.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR...

Visitors can watch the clever plumbing system in action!

DOWN THE DRAIN

Our mention of the lead piping at the Roman Baths got one reader thinking

POISONOUS PIPES?

With regards to your mention of the lead-covered pipes at the Roman Baths, (Britain's Treasures, September 2017), these pipes were not necessarily poisonous, even in Roman

times, since calcium deposits left by hard water running through them quickly covered the lead up. The real problem, they thought, was keeping pipes and aqueducts clear of this calcium build-up. Parts of the underground aqueducts can be retraced today, from the piles of calcium scraped off and dumped on the ground next to the manholes. The Romans also



became aware of the dangers of gangrene from bathing in a public bath with an open wound, even if they did not understand why.

Jim Duke, California

WRITER'S REPLY:

Well spotted. The reason we can't swim there today is due to a dangerous amoeba in the water, found in the late 1970s, which led to the baths being closed to the public.

KING OF THE HILL

[Regarding 'Viking Attack', October 2017] One thousand and one years ago, the Battle of Assandun took place at the depths of the valley between Ashingdon Hill and Canewdon in Essex. Numerous leading members of the English nobility were murdered at the battle. Cnut's Danish army defeated King Edmund's English one, and he built a church in 1020 at the top of the hill, to commemorate those who had died. Part of the church that stands there today is original. Stigand, Cnut's personal priest, was appointed minister there, and he later became the Archbishop of Canterbury. He also appears on the Bayeux Tapestry.

Behind Canewdon Church, the entrenchments where Cnut moored his ships on the River Crouch are still visible. Depictions of the Viking king loom large on the village signs of both Ashingdon and Canewdon. Street names in the area are even named after the well-known Dane who took part in the battle.

David Hey, Essex

WAR AND PEACE

Your coverage of the famous 'Peace in our time' moment, when Chamberlain returned from Munich brandishing a so-called agreement with Hitler (Yesterday's Papers, September

[Re our Victoria cover] I think Vicky would be very pleased with your illustration of her - how glam! @nelldarby



PEACE AT LAST?

Patrick believes that Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement had massive consequences

I really enjoyed the piece on Queen Victoria, and was pleased to see you had an interview with Ali Fazal.
Gabby Canello

2017), could not be more timely. In the 1930s, the leaders of the West completely misread Hitler. He had repeatedly broken the terms of the 1918 Treaty of Versailles in militarising Germany, annexing Austria and invading Czechoslovakia.

Despite having sworn agreements with these countries, the West did not respond. This was because they could not truly believe that anyone would really want to unleash another destructive war. They wanted to believe in a rational settlement with Hitler and a humane order in the world, so did not want war again. They did not respond, despite the fact that an early military intervention, prior to the invasion of Poland, would have almost certainly toppled Hitler. The assumptions and fixed views of the West

prevented them intervening against Hitler in time.

Patrick McHale, West Sussex

ANOTHER ANGLO

Just read your feature on Edgar Ætheling (Extraordinary Tale, October 2017). I read a book on Hereward the Wake – what a great hero he was! What a wonderful country England might have been if Harold Godwinson had lived.

Maggie Rickards, Southampton

ARE YOU A WINNER?

The lucky winners of the crossword from issue 47 are:

Tony Herbert, Leicester
Stephen Kloppe, Croydon
David Armstrong, Cheshire

Congratulations! You've each won a copy of *Dunkirk*, released by Arrow Films. BBC's 2004 drama depicts the famous retreat from Calais, and stars Timothy Dalton and Benedict Cumberbatch.

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Bringing the past to life

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Basic annual subscription rates

UK £64.87 **Eire/Europe** £67.99

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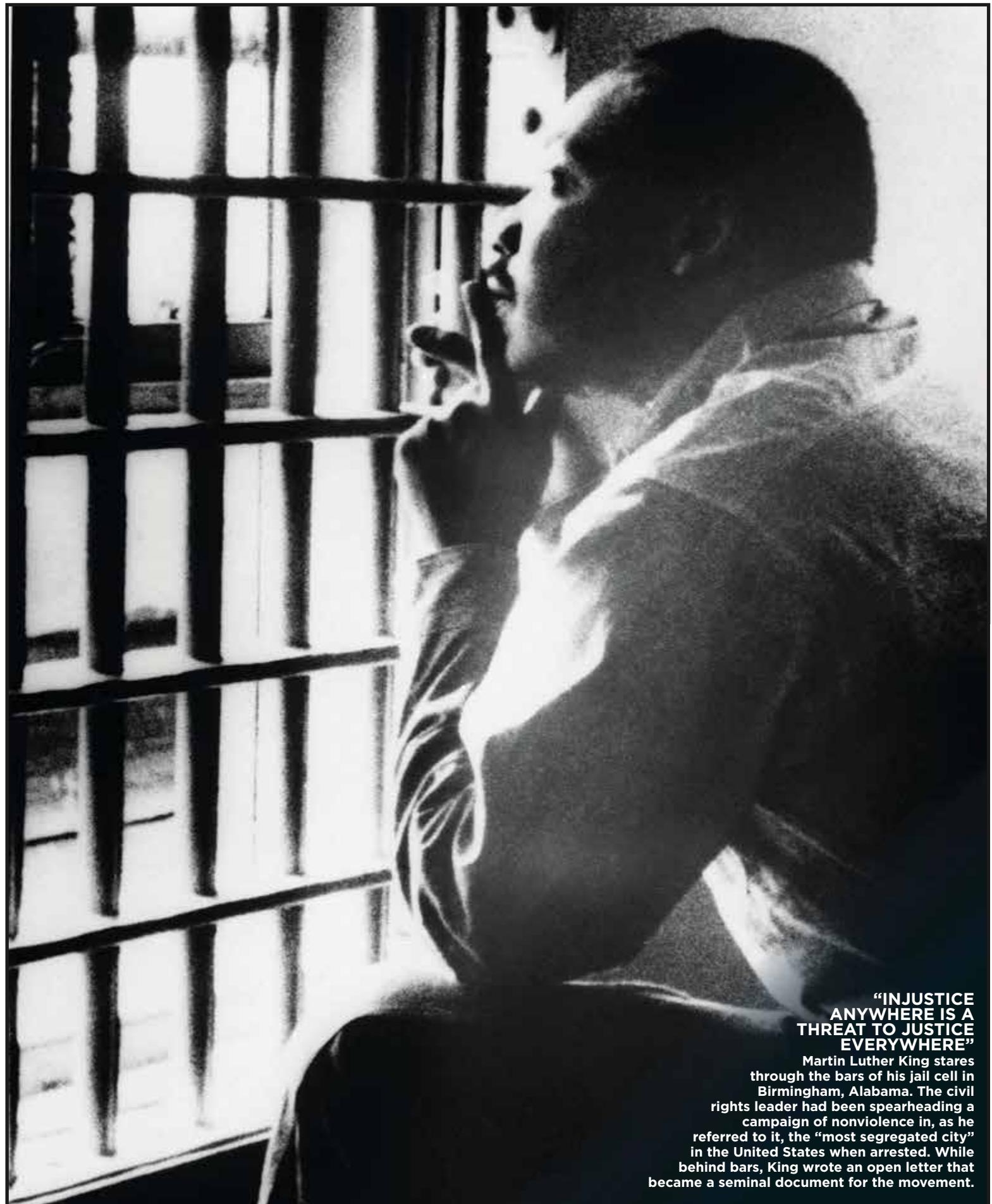
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**“INJUSTICE
ANYWHERE IS A
THREAT TO JUSTICE
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Martin Luther King stares through the bars of his jail cell in Birmingham, Alabama. The civil rights leader had been spearheading a campaign of nonviolence in, as he referred to it, the “most segregated city” in the United States when arrested. While behind bars, King wrote an open letter that became a seminal document for the movement.



Charlie Phillips, *Outside the Piss House Pub, Portobello Road, 1968*, Museum of London,
Art Funded 2009, © Charlie Phillips/courtesy Akehurst Creative Management.

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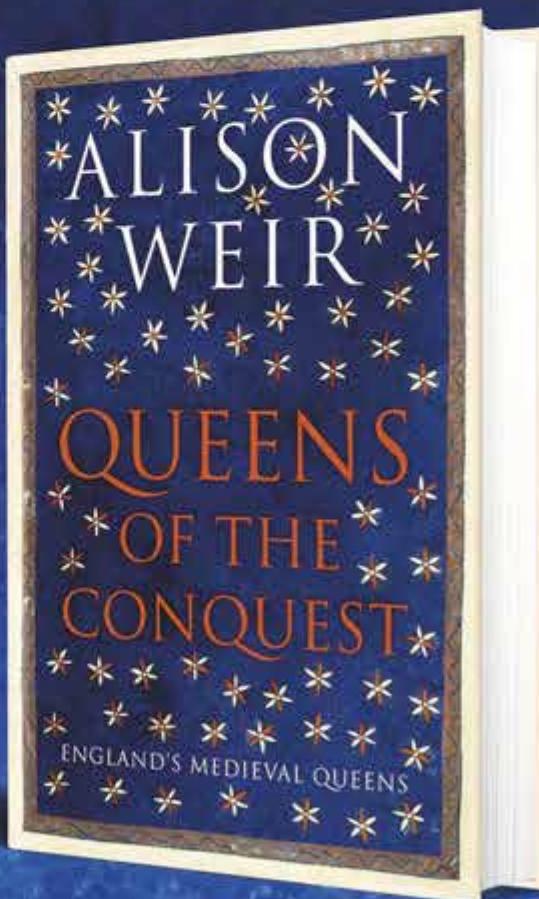
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